

DAILY REPORT

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DENG LIQUN DISCUSSES FOREIGN RELATIONS

PMO21203 Venice L'UNITA in Italian 30 Jan 83 pp 1-2

[Interview with Deng Liqun, director of CPC Central Committee Propaganda Department, by Giuseppe Boffa in Beijing; date not specified]

[Text] The Chinese Communists intend to develop to the maximum their relations with the communist parties and other progressive and peace-loving forces of Western Europe. This is one of the principal statements made by Deng Liqun, member of the CPC Secretariat and director of the CPC Propaganda Department, in an interview granted to a L'UNITA delegation on a visit to China. On the same occasion Comrade Deng Liqun made an analysis of relations between China and the USSR, as well as between China and the United States, thus providing his interlocutors with the most complete analysis of the principal topics of Chinese foreign policy made recently in Beijing. In this analysis there are many innovative aspects that we consider very important, particularly with regard to relations with the United States, the peace struggle, Europe and opposition to hegemonic tendencies. The L'UNITA delegation is composed of Comrades Piero Borghini, Bianca Mazzoni and Carlo Reichlin, as well as the undersigned and our Beijing correspondent Siegmund Ginzberg. The meeting with Deng Liqun lasted 2 hours, took place at the palace of the NPC in Beijing and was reported prominently by the Chinese press, radio and television. The text of the interview granted to us offers points of considerable interest that will not escape the attention of international readers and observers. [Signed: Giuseppe Boffa]

Deng Liqun's interview with the L'UNITA delegation took the form of a free conversation. These are the salient points as recorded by us in questions and answers.

[Question] China has chosen an independent and autonomous foreign policy with the intention of helping to build peaceful relations among the nations. Within this policy what place do you attribute to Western Europe, its communist parties and its workers and democratic movement?

[Answer] In recent years we have set for ourselves the aim of resuming contacts with the fraternal parties. We have already begun and intend to continue, as long as they too are willing. We intend to develop relations on the basis of the principles laid down by our 12th congress: Equality, independence, noninterference in respective internal affairs and mutual respect. There is now a difference compared to the past. We also have relations with other workers parties; with the socialists, for instance. For a certain period our ties with the European workers movement were interrupted. Now, however, we want to intensify them. We want to put an end to the phenomenon of interstate relations alone and to stop neglecting relations among fraternal parties. We have a joint cause with them throughout the world: To defend peace and to combat hegemonism. Of course, interstate relations are necessary to find the solution to specific problems. But the working class is the principal force to depend on to achieve these objectives.

[Question] Are you therefore putting forward a committed approach to our relations?

[Answer] The European communist parties and workers parties work in a situation different from ours. However, we are convinced that the West European working class and its parties, particularly the communist parties, constitute the principal hope in this struggle. We therefore hope that our relations will develop day by day. We are thirsty to know the experience of the European workers parties and movements, with regard to their mode of realizing their objectives in their own countries' specific conditions. We are indeed convinced that it is up to the working class and the workers movement that they lead to choose their own path.

We Chinese Communists must be self-critical: We have ignored the condition- under which the European Communists and workers are struggling. We are now following -- and will increasingly follow -- their struggles and experiences. The PCI was the first to resume relations with us. We have therefore extended our acquaintance -- but still insufficiently. We hope that the workers movement will grow stronger. We hope that all the forces defending peace will unite. We also hope that the European countries can unite to defend world peace.

[Question] Nevertheless, permit us to ask you some questions about some major international topics. There have recently been symptoms of a possible normalization of relations between China and the USSR. How do you assess the prospects on this point, partly in view of the imminent resumption of negotiations between the two sides?

[Answer] Our leaders have already specified our position, which reflects the sincere desire of the entire party and the entire people to normalize relations between the countries. However, this requires the efforts of both sides. As you know, the second round of negotiations begin in Moscow in March. It is our sincere hope that they will be successful. For the time being, however, it is difficult to say on what points there could be positive results.

[Question] Be that as it may, you have raised some issues.

[Answer] Yes, in the first round of negotiations we raised three issues: The withdrawal of troops from both sides of the border, the Afghan problem and the Kampuchean problem. In our opinion, above all a solution must be found for Kampuchea. This would be beneficial for the Kampuchean people and would at the same time reduce the USSR's difficulties. It would also be beneficial for the Vietnamese, who have been at war since 1945 and could devote themselves to the task of peaceful building. It would also serve to stabilize the situation in Southeast Asia. It would therefore be a good thing for everyone. The Soviets believe that these are preconditions [pregiudiziali]. In fact our relations were good in the fifties. They deteriorated because of obstacles created by the USSR, which subsequently became more numerous. Now these must be removed, and in our opinion this must be done by whoever put them there. The sooner this happens, the quicker our normalization will be. The Soviets do not agree. There was a NOVOYE VREMYA article to which we have replied.

[Question] Do you therefore reserve judgement on the coming negotiations?

[Answer] I must add that there is an increase in exchanges between the countries. Trade, especially in the border regions, has increased substantially over the past year. The situation between the border troops has also improved greatly, both in the east, in Heilongjiang, and in the west, in Xinjiang. There is also an increase in cultural exchanges. I can give you some hitherto unpublished news: Today the Soviets returned to us the ashes of the composer Xian Xinghai, who died in Moscow in 1945. We are grateful for this to the friends and individuals of Soviet culture who concerned themselves with this. In fact, if we cannot know what will emerge from the Moscow meetings, it is because it depends not only on us, but on both sides. With regard to the withdrawal of troops from the border, the Soviets have asked us whether if they were to withdraw we would withdraw as well. We have replied that of course we would, but have specified that this matter should also concern the border between Mongolia and China. Be that as it may, we hope that the consultations will continue. Indeed, the forecast is that the solutions cannot be found with only one or two rounds of negotiations.

[Question] Would you care to tell us something about relations with the other major power -- the United States?

[Answer] We hold high the banner of the struggle against hegemonism. The United States pursued a hegemonistic policy with respect to China too, intervening in our internal affairs, especially over Taiwan.

Recently Reagan has confirmed that the United States feels responsible for Taiwan. Ever since the time of his election campaign, we have pointed out to him that China is not prepared to swallow bitter pills when its interests are harmed. Last year we signed the second Sino-U.S. communique, in which both sides accepted compromises, though confirming their principled stances. But a communique is one thing and the specific acts of the U.S. administration another. Then there was the matter of the textiles trade. Though claiming to be seeking a positive result, the Americans were very arrogant. They unilaterally announced an imports restriction. We were forced to take counter-measures, suspending imports of certain quantities of grain, cotton and soybeans. Though the Reagan administration's conduct has been criticized both by businessmen and by the public, it does not seem that it intends to change its attitude. As far as the world arena is concerned, we are opposed to the U.S. policy in the Middle East and southern Africa. In any case we are opposed to the U.S. hegemonic policy wherever it manifests itself.

The U.S. administration believed that China was unable to modernize without U.S. assistance and that it therefore needed them. We explained that our country's four modernizations require advanced technologies and cooperation with other countries, but that we are not willing for that reason to compromise our sovereignty in the least. If the United States withholds its technology from us, we can cooperate with other countries and even if all the capitalist states withheld it from us we would still advance, albeit at a slower rate. Let us recall what President Nixon said to Mao and Zhou Enlai as soon as he landed on his first visit to China: "I have come here because it is in the U.S. interest." We greatly appreciated that frankness and would like the Americans to remember it. Cooperation must be developed on the basis of mutual respect, mutual benefit and sovereignty. Some U.S. businessmen have already realized the advantage of this. Even if cooperation were not to improve, our relations would certainly not be interrupted: They would simply develop differently.

[Question] On 2 February Secretary of State Shultz arrives in Beijing. What are you expecting from the visit?

[Answer] It has been said in the United States that he intends to discuss all the most important topics with us. But we do not yet know what he will bring with him. We shall see. Be that as it may, ever since the victory of our revolution we have had an explicit stance on the defense of our independence and our sovereignty. The CPC has never feared the threats either of those with military superiority or of those with economic superiority. Our 12th congress took stock of our experience and reasserted the fully autonomous nature of our foreign policy. We will never abandon this principle, even if exceptional events were to occur on the domestic plane or if we were invaded by a foreign power. At the most difficult moments of our revolution we have won even without anyone's help. It all depends on people's will and determination.

[Question] In the face of the new international tensions, there are now many fears for world peace. In your opinion, what can be done?

[Answer] World peace can be defended. But the threat of war must always be borne in mind. To maintain peace as long as possible, it is necessary to combat hegemonism wherever it appears. This struggle must be developed with measures suited to the various times and places. Hegemonist tendencies have encountered opposition from many sides -- wherever people have united to counter their ambitions. Even we Chinese have committed errors on this point, when we believed that it was necessary to depend on only one method and only one force and regarded everyone else contentiously. During the recent visit of our prime minister, Zhao, to Africa, however, we sought cooperation with various forces, applying the principle of equality with all of them.

[Question] Kindly permit us now to broach some international topics. Following the struggles and disruptions of the past, to what extent did the 12th congress mark a step forward in party unity?

[Answer] I would like to reassure the comrades. Unity was greatly strengthened. Frankly, I must say that there are still some who have not abandoned the old stances of the "Cultural Revolution" and are seeking secret connections with each other. But they are very few and are generally dismissed from leadership posts at the various levels. They are dismissed, note, not by virtue of administrative provisions but through the choice of the masses, the members and cadres: Their stances are unpopular. Though they are only few in number, we do not intend to underestimate the problem. We must continue to combat those stances. But they are unlikely to find any future, unless the party makes very serious mistakes. Of course there are also discussions among the leaders at various levels, but in this case it is a debate among comrades. Experience tells us that for the sake of party unity it is necessary to develop democracy, to allow different opinions to be expressed and for free discussion to take place. Even when the decisions have been taken, the comrades are entitled to maintain their ideas.

[Question] What about the renewal of cadres?

[Answer] The old comrades retire. Young or middle-aged leaders come forward to take their place. Are you afraid of a generation clash? No, the situation is good from this viewpoint also. Of course there are some problems among the older comrades. Some believe that the youngsters have insufficient experience. It is then necessary to explain to them: Do you believe that communism is achieved in 2 or 3 years? No. Even the modernization alone will take 20 years. It is therefore necessary that others continue our cause. On the other hand, there are also other considerations regarding the elderly: They want to continue working, not to retire and do nothing any longer. Therefore they too must be given suitable jobs. Anyway, the rejuvenation is fairly good. About 300,000 comrades have already retired to the second line. Gradually this will be done by all those who belong to the old guard.

[Question] Do you regard the economic results of recent years as satisfactory from the viewpoint of the country's modernization?

[Answer] Our most difficult period was 1979-80, when we were confronted with a serious financial deficit. We surmounted this difficulty in 1981. In 1982 we made major progress in both agriculture and industry. In the West there are those who write that our difficulties are the same as those in the industrialized countries. Precisely on the basis of last year's results, I would say this does not seem to be so. Be that as it may, we overcame the deficit without reducing the state's commitments and without constricting living standards. We did this by means of an obligatory levy on firms in the form of a virtually unrepayable loan. Contributions to the loan from individual citizens will be duly repaid, however. As you know, we have set ourselves the aim of quadrupling industrial and agricultural output by the end of the century and we are confident of succeeding. Even that will still be a low-level modernization. It will take further decades to bring us to the level of the most highly developed countries. But these are major objectives, however.

[Question] What obstacles are you encountering on the road to reforms which, as we ourselves have been able to observe, you have taken in the various fields?

[Answer] A not inconsiderable number. I would say, however, that it is principally an ideological problem. There was recently a speech by our general secretary, Hu Yaobang, that stressed that to achieve our objectives there must be reforms in the various sectors so as to stimulate the initiative and sense of responsibility of all.

Hitherto we have done this mainly in the countryside, whereas we are relatively behindhand in the cities -- that is, in industry and trade. We are held back by the mentality of the comrades working in these sectors. History has left us several problems. Previously the policy that applied was: Everything must be given to the state; Everything is paid for by the state. This crushed the leaders' and workers' initiative. With regard to salaries too, there is still a tendency to egalitarianism. We introduced a bonus system, which initially yielded positive results. But eventually even the bonuses were distributed equally to everyone, perhaps in turn. It is not easy to change attitudes to things.

Something similar is happening with birth control in the countryside. There are over a billion of us. In the past 18 years we have increased by 300 million. Calculate how many of us there would be if this rate were to continue through the year 2000. We must halve the birth rate. But it is not easy. In the traditional Chinese peasant mentality more children means more prestige and more wealth. It is another attitude that must be changed.

[Question] What about within the party?

[Answer] Ours is a party of combatants. But today we are seeing cases of corruption. As you know, a few days ago we announced the execution of a district secretary. There are other cases, less serious, but equally damaging to the party's image. Our new regulations have been greatly welcomed by the masses, both within the party and outside it. But there are some who fear that in practice they will not be consistently implemented. We have this determination, however. We have before us at least a 3-year campaign to consolidate what we call our party's style. Anyone who proves unworthy of it will have to be expelled. There are now about 40 million members and a further 45 million in the communist youth. If at the end there are rather few of us -- to give a purely indicative example, let us say 80 million overall -- it will not be a bad thing. We will still be a major force -- sufficient to honor our commitments. There were only 2 million of us when we won the revolution.

ARMS REDUCTION TALKS RESUME IN VIENNA

OW281336 Beijing XINHUA in English 1251 GMT 28 Jan 83

[Text] Vienna, January 28 (XINHUA) -- The 29th round of the 10-year-old East-West negotiations on arms reduction in Central Europe opened here today, with the two military alliances accusing each other of failing to push forward the talks.

After the plenary session that followed a six-week recess, the head of the Polish delegation, Stanislaw Przygodzki, speaking for the Warsaw Pact, told reporters that the proposal made at a pact summit in Prague has offered a good opportunity for progress in negotiations on disarmament. Earlier this month, the Warsaw Pact summit proposed in a declaration that NATO and Warsaw Pact sign a treaty of mutual non-aggression. Przygodzki said the proposal made by NATO nations last July is "unacceptable," because it involves neither reduction of ground and air forces nor the issue of equipment.

Speaking for the NATO countries, the head of the West German delegation, Walter Boss, said at the plenary session that Warsaw Pact nations failed to provide adequate data to show the strength of their ground forces. Boss said the Warsaw Pact should "make a positive response to" NATO's proposal "during this round of negotiations and provide data and take relevant measures to help the negotiations move a decisive step forward."

The two military alliances involving 19 member nations have held 326 sessions of arms reduction talks since 1973. But no concrete progress has been made because of their differences over the method of verifying arms reduction and over the estimate of their military strength. NATO believed that the Warsaw Pact group has a superiority over NATO with 150,000 to 160,000 troops in Central Europe. But the Warsaw group claimed that the forces of the two sides in the area are on the whole balanced.

LIAO CHENGZHI, JI PENGFEI ADDRESS MEETINGS

OW311157 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1132 GMT 30 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, 30 Jan (XINHUA) -- A national conference on sister cities and a national conference on the work of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and its local branches were successively held in Beijing between 21 and 30 January.

Both conferences held: A continuous increase of understanding, friendship and cooperation among the people of various countries is a basic guarantee for the world to march toward light and progress. We should continue to carry forward our country's tradition of attaching importance to people-to-people contacts. Under current favorable conditions, we should further strengthen the understanding, friendship and cooperative relations between the Chinese people and the people of other countries in various ways and do a better job in people-to-people contacts and the work of sister cities in order to bring about a new situation in these regards.

Representatives from the country's 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions as well as from the relevant departments of the party Central Committee and the State Council attended the conferences.

Deng Yingchao, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and honorary president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, extended greetings to the conferences.

Liao Chengzhi, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, and Ji Pengfei, state councillor, delivered important speeches at the two conferences. In their speeches they expounded on the great significance of people-to-people contacts and sister cities and encouraged those present to attach importance to the work in this regard and to do it better.

At the conferences, Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, expounded on the significance and role of people-to-people contacts and summed up the features of the association's work over the past many years, especially since 1978. He said: What the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries has been doing is increasing friendship between the Chinese people and the people of other countries. In the past 19 years the association has conducted people-to-people friendly activities with 134 countries and has established contact with 101 organizations friendly to China from 68 countries. The association has made many friends by conducting various activities, has supported struggle for national liberation and has developed cultural exchanges between peoples, thus enhancing our understanding and friendship with the people of various countries.

Wang Bingnan said: From now on, we should strive to step up our friendly contacts with people of all countries in the world, especially with the people of Asian, African and Latin American countries. We should develop our cooperative relations with organizations friendly to China from various countries on the basis of the principles of independence, complete equality, mutual respect, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, friendship and cooperation. We should strengthen our unity with the people of all countries in the world and make new contributions to safeguarding world peace and opposing hegemonism.

At the conferences, Chu Tunan, vice president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, made a report on the work of sister cities. He said: This is a new kind of work and an important channel for our country to develop contacts with other countries. This channel was first opened by Premier Zhou. Many new important developments have been made in this work since 1973, especially in the past 3 or 4 years. Chu Tunan said: So far 18 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions as well as 28 cities in our country have paired up as sister cities with 21 prefectures and counties and 68 cities in 14 countries. By forming sister cities, we have increased our understanding, friendship and cooperative relations with the local governments and people of the countries concerned. By so doing, we have promoted our economic, cultural and technological exchanges with the sister cities of other countries.

Giving full scope to democracy and speaking their minds freely, representatives attending the conferences summed up and exchanged their experiences in the work of people-to-people contacts and sister cities. They unanimously held: There are broad prospects for the work of sister cities and much to be accomplished in the work of developing people-to-people friendship. It is necessary to do the work in these regards in a down-to-earth manner.

Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and Vice Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Wei Yuming made reports to the conferences.

CONSTRUCTION OF OVERSEAS PROJECTS DETAILED

OWO10851 Beijing XINHUA in English 0716 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, February 1 (XINHUA) -- The China National Construction Engineering Corporation signed 101 overseas construction and labor service contracts in 1982, valued at 140 million U.S. dollars, a spokesman for the corporation said today.

Projects covered under the contracts include construction of factories, apartment houses, office buildings, hotels and airports in Libya, the Yemen Arab Republic, Iraq and several other countries as well as in Hong Kong and Macao, the spokesman said.

Among the major projects are a 19.3-kilometer water pipeline in Hong Kong, reconstruction of four 18 to 22 story buildings, a department store and a parking lot, also in Hong Kong, and a seven-story foreign trade centre building with a floor space of 9,200 square meters for the Foreign Trade Ministry of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

"The corporation has provided labor services for Japanese, French, West German, Italian and Spanish construction companies," the spokesman said. "The corporation began to contract for foreign construction projects and labor services in 1979," he said.

Branches and representative offices of the corporation have been opened in the Yemen Arab Republic, Iraq, Kuwait, Thailand, the United Arab Emirates, Libya, Algeria, the Sudan, and Hong Kong and Macao. The corporation -- with 28 domestic branches -- employs 150,000 engineers and construction workers, he said.

REAGAN BID TO MEET ANDROPOV ON MISSILES REPORTED

OW011454 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1359 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] Bonn, 31 Jan (XINHUA) -- U.S. Vice President Bush, who is visiting West Germany, read out at the evening banquet in his honor hosted by West Berlin's mayor on 31 January U.S. President Reagan's open letter to the European people. The letter proposes that he and Soviet leader Andropov meet and sign an agreement on banning all U.S. and Soviet ground-based medium-range nuclear guided missiles. Reagan's letter says that, to sign this agreement, he is willing to meet Andropov any time, any place.

Reagan says: The Soviet Union persists in maintaining the nuclear menace against the West European allies and will not let them adopt corresponding means with which to stop this menace. This is still the principal hindrance at the present disarmament talks in Geneva.

STATE SECRETARY SHULTZ IN PRC FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

Comments in Japan on Defense

OW011652 Beijing XINHUA in English 1640 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] Tokyo, February 1 (XINHUA) -- George Shultz, U.S. secretary of state, said today that the objective in the United States and its allies building up their defense capacities is to "deter aggression." He said this in response to a question at a press conference on the eve of his planned visit to China.

Shultz said it was clear that "more needs to be done" by Japan to strengthen its capability of defending its airspace and seas. However, he said, the two countries' cooperation on military technology was not a compensation for the trade friction between them. "They are two separate matters," he said, adding that both countries were responsible for preserving a free and healthy world market.

Commenting on Shultz' remarks, KYODO NEWS AGENCY said this shows the United States feels Japanese defense capacities are insufficient and it expects Japan to fulfil a promise to open wider domestic markets.

Referring to U.S.-Soviet talks on the reduction of nuclear arms, Shultz said agreements would be reached if the Soviets could be persuaded, but he added that defense capability must be strengthened first. This was the basic idea, he stressed. Reiterating his government's stand on the reduction of middle-range nuclear missiles, Shultz said the United States not only asks the Soviet Union to remove its missiles pointing toward Europe but also demands it remove its missiles aimed at Japan and China. He stressed again that the United States will hold fast to its "zero option" proposal.

Arriving here Jan. 30 as a follow-up to Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's visit to Washington, Shultz, has spoken with Nakasone and other government and business leaders on the international situation and bilateral relations. During these talks, Nakasone said Japanese-Chinese relations have been on very good terms. Good Sino-U.S. relations will be extremely important for peace and stability in Asia, he added.

In his talks with Shintaro Abe, Japanese foreign minister, Shultz emphasized that efforts must be made by Japan to ease trade frictions between the two countries.

In response, Abe said it is important to prevent protectionism.

Arrives in Beijing

OW020711 Beijing XINHUA in English 0659 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, February 2 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz arrived here today. The secretary, Mrs. Shultz and their party landed at Beijing airport at 13:30 local time to begin a four-day visit as guests of the Chinese Government.

Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs and Director of the American and Oceanian Affairs Department Zhu Qizhen, and Chinese Ambassador-designate to the United States Zhang Wenjin and his wife greeted Secretary and Mrs. Shultz at the airport. Arthur W. Hummel, Jr., U.S. ambassador to China, also arrived by the same plane. Shultz is the second state secretary in the Reagan administration to visit China, following Alexander Haig who came to Beijing in June 1981.

Chinese sources say Shultz is scheduled to start conferring with Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian later this afternoon. The secretary will meet Premier Zhao Ziyang Friday morning and Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the Chinese Communist Party, Saturday morning.

During his stay in the Chinese capital, Shultz is also expected to hold discussions with State Councillor Fang Yi and Finance Minister Wang Bingqian, the Chinese chairmen of the joint China-U.S. committees on science and technology and on economy respectively. Since State Councillor Chen Muhua, the Chinese chairperson of the Joint Committee on Commerce and Trade, will be absent from Beijing, Shultz or other U.S. officials may have a meeting with a senior official of China's Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade later this week.

Wu-Shultz Informal Remarks

OW020851 Beijing XINHUA in English 0841 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, February 2 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said today that they had looked forward to meeting each other for a long time. Sitting down for his first round of talks with Shultz at 3:30 p.m. today in the Great Hall of the People, Wu said that he was glad to be able to get together with Shultz and discuss with him issues of mutual interest.

Shultz said he felt very exhilarated on his first visit to China. "I'm pleased not only to be here in China, but look forward to the opportunity to talk with you," he said to the Chinese foreign minister. This is a most important matter for me, the President and the United States."

Talking about the weather in Beijing which had been unusually dry this winter, Wu said, "I hope Mr. Shultz will not only bring a new message from the U.S. Government but also a heavy snow to make it doubly auspicious." Answering questions by American journalists before Shultz arrived at the meeting hall, Wu Xueqian said: "We hope Shultz's visit will bring new progress in China-U.S. relations."

Wu and Shultz began their talks after the journalists retired from the meeting hall.

Wu, Shultz Hold Talks

OW021145 Beijing XINHUA in English 1135 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, February 2 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian began his first round of talks with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon.

Chinese sources said Wu told Shultz that the Chinese Government sincerely hopes that Sino-U.S. relations would continue to grow. The Chinese foreign minister reportedly said he looked forward to fruitful talks with Shultz as a good beginning for future contacts. Wu told his American counterpart that China attaches importance to his visit and that frank and conscientious talks between the two governments on international and bilateral issues would help increase understanding.

Shultz told the Chinese foreign minister that his visit is most important for himself, President Reagan and the United States. The U.S. Government favors the establishment of a solid and enduring relationship between the two countries, he said.

The two men discussed the Middle East, southern Africa and other international issues and fully presented their views. Wu Xueqian and Shultz are scheduled to hold talks tomorrow.

U.S. MILITARY BUDGET FOR 1984 PROPOSED

OW011320 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] Washington, January 31 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger proposed today a military budget of 274.1 billion dollars for fiscal year 1984. The budget for fiscal 1984, which begins October 1, is in the context of a projected 5-year (fiscal 1984--1988) defense program of 1.8 trillion dollars.

The budget, if approved by the Congress, will represent a 33.6 billion dollars increase in terms of total obligational authority (toa), or a 10 percent real increase, over this fiscal year in terms of military outlays. It will also bring the defense spending to 28 percent of the total federal budget and 6.8 percent of the GNP, while the corresponding figures for fiscal 1983 were 25.9 percent and 6.5 percent respectively.

At a press conference yesterday, Weinberger conceded that he was demanding "large increases in the defense budget for this year," because "the Soviets have been doing a great deal to upset the military balance that is so essential to peace, and that drives our requirement and our defense programs...." As a result of "20-year Soviet military buildup", he said, "they have outspent and outproduced the United States for at least a decade."

In an annual report to the Congress, he said that "threats to our interests may arise from other sources or circumstances, but only the Soviet Union has the military power directly to inflict mortal damage on the United States."

The annual report says that the army will continue to procure more modern equipment and systems, and the efforts to modernize and expand the tactical air forces will continue. "Significant progress" has been made in shipbuilding program in the past two years, and by the end of FY 1983, the force will have grown to 506 ships, it notes.

"This budget continues to implement the President's program to modernize and upgrade all aspects of our strategic forces," the report says. As part of the program, the Reagan administration plans to spend 2.9 billion dollars for 27 "peacekeeper" missiles in fiscal year 1984, 6.2 billion dollars to increase B-1 production from seven aircraft in fiscal year 1983 to 10 in 1984, and 2.5 billion dollars for the Trident nuclear submarine program based on construction of one ship per year, the report says.

The report also indicates that the Pentagon is to request a 1.6 billion dollars fiscal 1983 supplemental to make good of the reduction the Congress made last December to finance the initial production of the "peacekeeper" missiles as well as the continuing production of the Pershing-II and the ground launched cruise missile -- both are earmarked to be deployed in Western Europe to counter the Soviet SS-20s.

With the economy still in deep recession and the federal deficit ballooning, there has been growing criticism at the Pentagon for its over ambitious rearmament program and appeals for a heavy cut of military expenditure have been strong. "Party lines fade" on the issue of cutting military spending and there is a "bipartisan opposition" to the huge military budget, THE NEW YORK TIMES noted yesterday.

Howard Baker, the Republican Senate leader, was reported to have urged Weinberger to cut 15 billion dollars from the fiscal 1984 budget and the Democratic leaders in Congress have been demanding even deeper cuts. There will be "a ferocious debate" over the issue, warned Baker.

U.S., PRC CITIZENS' INHERITANCE DISPUTE SETTLED

OW201303 Beijing XINHUA in English 1059 GMT 20 Jan 83

[Text] Tianjin, January 20 (XINHUA) -- A dispute between two American citizens of Chinese descent and a Chinese citizen over the inheritance of property was settled recently through mediation by the Tianjin Higher People's Court.

The two American citizens involved were Wu Yaan and her brother, Wu Jingde, who left China for the United States in the 1940's and later obtained American citizenship. Their father Wu Songping, who died in 1966 in the coastal city of Tianjin, was once an imperial bodyguard for Emperor Guang Xu of the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911). The father owned a three-story house in Tianjin and maintained a large sum in bank savings and share certificates in Hong Kong.

The Wus' right to inherit their father's property was challenged by a Chinese citizen named Xu Lingyun who claimed to be Wu Songping's natural son, born out of wedlock. Article 19 of the Chinese marriage law states that children born out of wedlock enjoy the same right as children born within a lawful marriage.

Xu, 45, filed a complaint at the local intermediate court in June, 1980, in which he stated that, in addition to his natural relationship to Wu Songping, he lived with the man in a filial relationship since the time of his youth and he attended Wu when the old man was sick in his later years. The court suit asked that Wu Songping's property be shared between Xu and the two American Chinese, who now live in Guam.

The two Wus engaged the Tianjin legal advisory office to represent them. The court then checked historical records and files, interviewed witnesses in Beijing, Tianjin and other places suggested by both parties, and collected necessary testimony and material evidence.

The investigation found that those witnesses with first-hand knowledge who might offer favorable evidence on Xu's part were all dead, and other witnesses and material evidence were not sufficient to prove his birth relationship with Wu Songping although Xu did live with and attended Wu. The Tianjin Intermediate People's Court thus determined that Wu Yaan and her brother were the legal heirs to their father's property, and that Xu was not entitled to share this right.

Contesting this judgment, Xu filed an appeal to the municipality's Higher People's Court.

Taking into consideration the fact that Xu attended Wu Songping in his later years, the higher court recommended and supervised mediation through which all parties agreed to accept the judgment, and the Wus agreed to give 6,000 yuan (3,000 U.S. dollars) to Xu. The two parties also agreed that they would have no future relations with one another. According to Chinese civil procedure, the mediation and the written judgment would have the same legal standing.

The Wus expressed their satisfaction with the outcome. The presiding judge of the court said that foreign nationals and stateless persons have the same rights and obligations as Chinese citizens in litigation. He added that Chinese law protects not only the legitimate rights of Chinese citizens but also foreign nationals', stateless persons' and foreign enterprises' legitimate rights in China.

PRESS COMMENTARY ON DPRK MILITARY ALERT CITED

OWO20807 Beijing XINHUA in English 0754 GMT 2 Feb 83

["PEOPLE'S DAILY Calls for Immediate Halt to U.S. War Provocations Against DPRK" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, February 2 (XINHUA) -- "The Chinese people resolutely demand that the United States immediately stop the U.S.-South Korea military exercises and war provocations against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea," says the PEOPLE'S DAILY in a commentary today. "Otherwise," the paper warns, "the United States will be held responsible for all the serious consequences arising therefrom."

U.S. forces and South Korean troops began their "Team Spirit 83" military exercises throughout South Korea on February 1. The largest in scale so far, the exercises will last till mid-April.

The commentary says, "The show of force by the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan clique has aggravated tension in the Korean Peninsula and gravely endangered peace and security in Northeast Asia." "To guard against any untoward incident, the supreme command of the Korean People's Army has put into a semi-war state the entire Korean people's army and people's security forces. This is an imperative self-defense measure taken by the people in the northern half of the republic to counter the war provocations by the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan clique. For this, the Chinese people express their firm support."

The commentary says, "The present tension in the Korean Peninsula has resulted entirely from the Chon Tu-hwan clique's arms expansion and war preparations and its refusal to take part in the negotiations for the peaceful reunification of the motherland with the backing of U.S. military strength. The United States has refused to withdraw its forces from South Korea and moreover, in the name of joint military exercises, transported huge land, sea and air forces and a large quantity of modern weapons from the U.S. mainland and the Pacific region to South Korea. This perverted action has not only jeopardized the prospects for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and deepened the North-South split, but also seriously endangered stability in the Korean Peninsula. The Chinese people resolutely oppose such arrogant and reckless acts of the United States."

"On the eve of the joint military exercises," the commentary says, "South Korean puppet troops fired over 300 shells at the airforce planes of the Korean People's Army. This provocation has fully shown that the U.S.-South Korean military exercises portend an immense danger to the peace and stability of the peninsula," the commentary warns.

RENMIN RIBAO Text

HKO20926 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Feb 83 p 6

["Short" commentary: "Stop the War Provocation Immediately"]

[Text] From 1 February to the middle of April, U.S. troops and South Korean puppet troops will conduct the largest joint military exercise called "Team Spirit," with the whole territory of South Korea as a site. This show of force by the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan clique has aggravated tension in the Korean Peninsula, gravely endangering peace and security in Northeast Asia.

In order to take strict precautions against untoward incidents, the supreme command of the Korean People's Army [KPA] has declared that the entire KPA and the people's security forces have entered into a semi-war state [zhun zhan shi zhuangtai 0402 2069 2514 3692 1966]. This was a necessary measure of self-defense taken by the North Korean people against the war provocation by the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan clique. The Chinese people express their resolute support for this.

The present tension in the Korean Peninsula has been caused by the Chon Tu-hwan clique who, with the support of U.S. military strength, has engaged in arms expansion and war preparations and refused to hold talks on the peaceful reunification of the motherland. Not only has the United States refused to withdraw its troops from South Korea but also -- ostensibly to conduct joint military exercises -- it has transported from the United States and the Pacific region massive ground, naval and air forces and large amounts of modern weapons to South Korea. This perverted act not only has undermined prospects for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and aggravated the split between south and north, but also gravely endangered stability in the Korean Peninsula. The Chinese people resolutely oppose such arrogant and unreasonable act by the United States.

On the eve of the joint exercise between the U.S. troops and the South Korean puppet troops, a provocative incident took place in which South Korean puppet troops fired more than 300 rounds of artillery shells at air force planes of the Korean People's Army. This showed glaringly that the U.S.-South Korean joint exercise is fraught with extreme danger to peace and stability in the Korean Peninsula. The Chinese people resolutely demand that the United States immediately stop the joint military exercise and its war provocations against North Korea. Otherwise the United States will be held responsible for all the grave consequences arising therefrom.

PLA'S YANG DEZHI CONTINUES VISIT IN THAILAND

Entertained at Dinner

OWO20757 Beijing XINHUA in English 0720 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] Bangkok, February 1 (XINHUA) -- Commander-in-Chief of the Royal Thai Army General Athit Kamlang-Ek and Chinese Army Chief of Staff Yang Dezhi both stressed today the need to strengthen the friendly ties between the peoples and armies of Thailand and China.

At a dinner given in honour of Yang Dezhi and his party, Athit Kamlang-Ek said: "The visit to Thailand by Army Chief of Staff Yang Dezhi is an important event in the history of friendly relations between China and Thailand, at which the Thai people and army rejoice."

"The officers and men of the Thai Armed Forces and I deeply felt the important role of the Chinese Army in safeguarding world peace, particularly peace in the Southeast Asian region," he said. He wished that the friendship between the two peoples and armies would be consolidated and developed incessantly.

Yang Dezhi appraised the existing friendly sentiments of the Thai people and army towards the Chinese people and army. [BEIJING XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 0253 GMT on 2 February also carried a report on the dinner for Yang which at this point adds: "He said that, in their long history, the industrious and brave Thai people have contributed to the oriental civilization by creating a magnificent culture."] He said that the Thai people and army have made unremitting efforts to safeguard state sovereignty and develop the national economy, and have achieved marked successes. "We are delighted to have Thailand with us as a friendly neighbour and a true friend," Yang said.

He said that "China and Thailand are sympathizing with and supporting each other in the struggle to oppose hegemonism and maintain peace and stability in the Southeast Asian region, and learning from and helping each other in national economic development". [At this point the XINHUA Domestic Service version adds: "The purpose of our current visit is to relay the friendship of the Chinese people and army to the Thai people and army, to learn from the Thai Armed Forces and to promote the friendly ties between us."]

Present at the dinner were Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the Thai Royal Army General Sup Aksaranukhro, Assistant Commander-in-Chief General Thianchai Sirisamphan and Chief of Staff General Pramot Thawonchan. Chinese Ambassador Shen Ping and military attache of the Chinese Embassy Wu Zhiyuan were also present on the occasion.

Meets Prime Minister

OWO11136 Beijing XINHUA in English 1117 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] Bangkok, February 1 (XINHUA) -- Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon today received at his office Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army Yang Dezhi and said his visit is beneficial to the strengthening of Sino-Thai relations.

Yang Dezhi told the prime minister that the Thai army is well trained and he was much impressed by its military performances. "It's a good opportunity to learn from your army," he said.

The Thai Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces, Saiyut Koetphon, and Chinese Ambassador Shen Ping were also present at the meeting.

MORE ON NORODOM SIHANOUK'S ACTIVITIES, PLANS

Interview Inside Kampuchea

BK011414 Beijing in Cambodian to Kampuchea 1030 GMT 1 Feb 83

[27 January interview by Democratic Kampuchea President Norodom Sihanouk with station correspondent inside Kampuchea -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] As a great patriot who has returned to the fatherland today, what is your impression? Please, tell us about your impression.

[Answer] In 1982 I was fortunate to return to the fatherland in my capacity as president of Democratic Kampuchea. I visited three liberated zones, one under the control of those gentlemen from Democratic Kampuchea, the other under the control of the brothers from His Excellency Son Sann's front and the last one under my control -- that is, under the control of those who are the children of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk. Currently, since His Excellency Son Sann is not home -- he is fulfilling his mission as the prime minister of Democratic Kampuchea in Western Europe -- I have had the honor, in my capacity as president of Democratic Kampuchea, to tour two of the several liberated areas under the control of our Democratic Kampuchea inside the country, liberated areas we recaptured from the Vietnamese aggressors for the fatherland -- namely the zone of His Excellency In Tam at O Samch also known as Sihanoukborei and, today, the beautiful zone of Democratic Kampuchea.

I note with satisfaction the tremendous development here where all patriots, young and old, men and women alike, are very healthy, have good clothes, smiling faces, great optimism and confidence in the good future of their fatherland and are strong physically and ready to fight until victory. I have special praise for the fraternal leaders of our Democratic Kampuchea and for our heroes and heroines who are struggling on the battlefield; that is, for all our fraternal combatants in all units and at all levels who are waging the struggle to wipe out the Vietnamese aggressors in the near future. I am very satisfied with the status of the struggle in both social and cultural and economic and military sectors.

I take this opportunity to praise Their Excellencies Khieu Samphan, Son Sen, Ieng Sary and all other brothers in the military sector of Democratic Kampuchea for making resolute sacrifices and, through their great capabilities and strategies, having liberated more territory in response to the sacred aspiration of our entire Kampuchean people and nation to restore most effectively an independent, neutral, nonaligned and peaceful Kampuchea with full territorial integrity.

[Question] At present, what are the conditions for settling the Kampuchean problem and what is the position of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK]?

[Answer] The Government of Democratic Kampuchea, the CGDK, cherishes peace, justice and freedom. As a peace-loving entity, we do not make war for the sake of war. We make war to restore peace and justice to our fatherland. For this reason, we want to see the Kampuchean problem settled peacefully but this should be one with justice, with fairness, and should be geared toward complete independence. The Vietnamese forces must be prompted unconditionally to withdraw to the last man, from the Kampuchean fatherland and the Kampuchean citizens, the Kampuchean people, must be given back their original rights, namely the rights and freedom to choose their own leaders, their own government and their own national assembly according to their desires, their beliefs, their ideals without any interference from Vietnam, the Soviet Union or any other foreign country.

Therefore, we, the CGDK, wish that Vietnam and countries more or less responsible for the Kampuchean question would respect and abide by the lawful, fair and just resolutions of the United Nations, particularly the overwhelming votes in favor of our Democratic Kampuchea and the decisions of the United Nations in its latest General Assembly, that is, in October 1982.

[Question] Recently, as the host country, the Indian Government decided not to invite you to attend the summit conference of the nonaligned countries. What is your opinion on this matter?

[Answer] Indian Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi and her country, if they respect justice and our legitimate rights, should let me -- as the president of Democratic Kampuchea and the national delegation of Democratic Kampuchea -- of the CGDK, that is -- participate in the summit conference to be held next March. If our legitimate rights are respected we should be permitted to reoccupy our seat in the nonaligned community. If India insists on barring us from our rightful seat in the forthcoming summit conference in New Delhi, India does not deserve to chair this summit conference because it does not respect the rules of the Nonaligned Movement.

As the country where this summit conference is to be held, India is only the host and not the owner of the conference. It should never behave as a despot over the conference of the nonaligned countries. India should instead abide by the rules of the Nonaligned Movement. According to the rules, the Kampuchea's seat belongs to Democratic Kampuchea, recognized by the United Nations as the lawful state of all of Kampuchea. Therefore, we demand that India invite us back to occupy our seat. We demand that the New Delhi summit conference uphold justice and restore our rights. This is because 3 years ago, at the Havana summit conference, there was no law, no justification to bar Democratic Kampuchea from the conference and leave its seat vacant. The decision by Cuban President Fidel Castro was illegal and unreasonable because the overwhelming majority of nonaligned countries asked that Democratic Kampuchea remain a full-fledged member of the Havana summit conference and of all future summit conferences. The decision to bar Democratic Kampuchea from the Havana conference was 100 percent illegal. Therefore we must right the wrong by returning the Kampuchean seat to Democratic Kampuchea.

[Correspondent] Thank you, Samdech, for answering our questions.

Beijing TV on Kampuchea Visit

HK020402 [Editorial Report] Beijing Domestic Television Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 28 January carries as its first international news item a 1.5-minute filmed report on the visit of Democratic Kampuchean [DK] President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk to the Phnum Milai area under the control of Democratic Kampuchea, according to the announcer.

According to the announcer Sihanouk on 27 January visits the area where "he is warmly welcomed by DK Vice President Khieu Samphan and other DK leaders, as well as 3,000 other people." However, the film does not show Khieu Samphan.

This film opens with a shot of Sihanouk, escorted by several soldiers, smiling at and shaking hands with several people in a crowd who are shown greeting him in traditional Buddhist style, with their palms together and their knees half bent.

This is followed by a shot of many people applauding Sihanouk in an open field. Then the film cuts to show Sihanouk reviewing a guard of honor. Next the film shows: several soldiers saluting and a group of people applauding Sihanouk; Sihanouk shaking hands with several children; a woman pushing through several soldiers, embracing and kissing the president; and Sihanouk kissing this woman's head. Then a high-angle shot shows Sihanouk standing among a welcoming crowd and waving greetings to the people around him. Sihanouk is then seen shaking hands with several people among the crowd. The film then cuts to a shot of Sihanouk addressing a rally on a temporarily-built rostrum in an open field, the announcer refers to Sihanouk's press conference given in a "newly-built conference room" of the DK Government in the Phnum Milai region on 27 January. Many people are shown applauding Sihanouk's speech. Sihanouk, escorted by several soldiers, is next seen leaving the site of the rally and waving good-bye to a crowd shown applauding the prince.

RENMIN RIBAO Hails Sihanouk

HK300707 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Jan 83 p 6

["Short" commentary: "Encouraging Event"]

[Text] DK President Prince Norodom Sihanouk recently inspected the DK liberated areas and, while in Kampuchea, presided over the second cabinet meeting of the DK Coalition Government. This is an encouraging event in the Kampuchean people's struggle for unity and resistance to Vietnam.

The unity and cooperation of the various patriotic forces in Kampuchea is a major guarantee for victory in the Kampuchean people's struggle against Vietnam. The Kampuchean people's struggle against Vietnam entered a new stage with the establishment of the DK Coalition Government last June. In the past half year and more, the DK Coalition Government has played a positive role in promoting and coordinating unity and cooperation between the various patriotic forces and encouraging the Kampuchean people's resolve to struggle against Vietnam. As the DK president, Prince Sihanouk has made valuable contributions in these respects.

The emergence of the DK Coalition Government has been highly evaluated by the international community, while the Vietnamese authorities harbor extreme hatred for it. Recently the Vietnamese authorities and their supporter, the Soviet Union, vigorously spread all kinds of rumors and slanders about the DK Coalition Government in conjunction with their military offensive against the patriotic armed forces in an attempt to split the unity and cooperation of the various Kampuchean patriotic forces so as to destroy them one by one. Prince Sihanouk's inspection visit to the liberated areas and his holding of the second cabinet meeting of the DK Coalition Government have forcefully refuted the Vietnamese authorities' slanders concerning the DK Coalition Government and have also shown to the world that the DK Coalition Government is functioning normally and that the situation in the unity of the various Kampuchean patriotic forces for struggling against Vietnam is developing. This is yet another contribution of Prince Sihanouk to Kampuchea's struggle for national self-salvation.

Prince Sihanouk solemnly reiterated on Kampuchean soil, the DK Coalition Government demands 100 percent independence and territorial integrity for DK and a total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea.

Part from expressing the iron will of the Kampuchean people, this has also voiced the people, this has also voiced the aim of the common struggle of various Kampuchean patriotic forces and is also a stern reply to certain current international trends of thought in pursuing a compromise with the Vietnamese authorities on the Kampuchea issue. The second cabinet meeting of the DK Coalition Government also unanimously agreed to take steps to strengthen the unity and cooperation of the various patriotic forces in military and diplomatic affairs, "so as to wage effective struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors and rapidly liberate Kampuchea." This is bound to be a tremendous encouragement to the battling patriotic Kampuchean army and people and to further promote the victorious development of the Kampuchean struggle against Vietnam.

Nonaligned Invitation Urged

HK011016 Beijing BEIJING REVIEW in English No 4 24 Jan 83 p 11

[Article by Liu Ye: "Sihanouk Should Be Invited"]

[Text] On January 11, some Indonesian parliamentarians expressed regret that India had decided not to invite Norodom Sihanouk, president of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, to the forthcoming 7th non-aligned summit in New Delhi.

The Indonesia appeal was echoed in other ASEAN countries. The Singapore paper SIN CHEW JIT POH in a year-end editorial said that New Delhi's failure to invite the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government to the summit ran counter to the aspirations of most non-aligned countries.

Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed said Samdech Norodom Sihanouk is the legal and internationally recognized head of the Kampuchean state and should be invited to the non-aligned conference.

The precedent for India's action was the Cuban Government's decision not to invite the Democratic Kampuchean Government to the 1979 Havana summit. The ASEAN members and many other nations have expressed the view that Cuba's act was illegal.

Vietnam invaded Kampuchea at the end of 1978. Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro not only failed to condemn the Vietnamese action which outrageously trampled on the UN Charter and the principles of the Non-Aligned Movement, but also took advantage of his capacity as chairman of the conference to deprive Democratic Kampuchea of its right to attend the Havana summit.

Naturally, it was hoped that the New Delhi summit scheduled for this March would correct the Cuban Government's mistake and foil the Vietnamese attempt to prevent Democratic Kampuchea from restoring its legitimate seat in the Non-Aligned Movement.

The Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea is the country's sole legitimate Government and its President, Norodom Sihanouk is a founder of the Non-Aligned Movement. Thus, it is unjust to exclude Sihanouk from the movement.

Last year, when Sihanouk headed the Democratic Kampuchean delegation to the 37th UN General Assembly, he received a warm reception by representatives of many countries.

The overwhelming majority of UN members, including almost all the non-aligned nations, voted for the resolution demanding that Vietnam withdraw its troops from Kampuchea. Thus India's decision not to invite Sihanouk to the New Delhi summit is not a popular one. The Heng Samrin regime in Phnom Penh is but a puppet under Vietnam's wings. To deny Democratic Kampuchea's right to attend the summit on the pretext of the puppet's "existence" contravenes the Non-Aligned Movement's principles of independence, self-determination and non-bloc orientation. Moreover, by refusing to invite the representative of the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government to the summit, India harms its own role and position in the Non-Aligned Movement. It is high time for the Indian Government to listen to the ASEAN appeal.

PRC-INDIA BORDER TALKS CONCLUDE 2 FEB

OWO20722 Beijing XINHUA in English 0704 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, February 2 (XINHUA) -- The third round of talks between Chinese and Indian officials concluded here this morning after five days of negotiation.

According to reliable sources, both sides agreed that the next round of talks will be held in New Delhi at a time to be decided through diplomatic channels. The sources said that the third-round talks proceeded according to plan. Both sides were positive in their attitude in the negotiations on the boundary question, and the air was friendly. The two sides had an in-depth exchange of views in an earnest and frank way, furthering the understanding of each other's positions on how to settle the question. This was beneficial to future negotiations.

Discussions on trade, economic cooperation and cultural exchanges were fruitful and inspiring and made positive progress, the same sources said. The two sides were satisfied with the results.

The Indian Ambassador to China, A.P. Venkateswaran, gave a dinner yesterday to entertain the Chinese delegation to the Sino-Indian talks.

The India delegation led by K.S. Bajpai, secretary of the Ministry of External Affairs, is scheduled to leave for home tomorrow.

XINHUA DELEGATION ENDS VISIT WITH INDIA'S PTI

OWO20220 Beijing XINHUA in English 0205 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] New Delhi, February 1 (XINHUA) -- XINHUA NEWS AGENCY and the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) have pledged to enhance their cooperation to promote understanding between the peoples of China and India. This was stressed by Zeng Tao, adviser of XINHUA, and N.R. Chandran, general manager of PTI, during a visit to this country by a XINHUA delegation led by Zeng Tao.

At a reception given by PTI for the XINHUA delegation on January 22, Zeng Tao hoped that further cooperation and exchanges would be made between the two news agencies. N.R. Chandran expressed satisfaction with the agreement on the exchange of news signed in 1980 between the two news agencies. It had contributed to better understanding between the peoples of the two countries, he said.

The XINHUA delegation concluded its 11-day visit to India today. During its stay here, the delegation had visited Delhi, Agra, Hyderabad, Bombay and Aurangabad.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ADVISER HE YING VISITS IRAN

Talks With Foreign Minister

OW291728 Beijing XINHUA in English 1627 GMT 29 Jan 83

[Text] Tehran, January 29 (XINHUA) -- He Ying, adviser of Chinese Foreign Ministry, met and had talks with Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati here this morning. They exchanged views on international situation and regional developments as well as mutual relations.

On behalf of the Chinese foreign minister, He Ying extended an invitation to Velayati to visit China. He accepted.

More on Talks

LD292158 Tehran IRNA in English 1941 GMT 29 Jan 83

[Excerpt] Tehran, Jan 29, IRNA -- Chinese Foreign Ministry Advisor He Ying today conferred with Iran's Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati. In the meeting Mr He Ying voiced his country's resentment for the aggressions of the Soviet Union in Afghanistan and those of the U.S. in Lebanon vis-a-vis the Palestinians. He said that China believed Third World countries are the only powers capable of standing up to the superpowers' influence. Speaking on the Iraqi imposed war on Iran, He Ying said China knew who started the war and called for a just solution to the war based on the two sides' interests. He then expressed admiration for the anti-arrogant struggles of the Iranian nation on the occasion of the anniversary of the Islamic revolution in February.

Meets Premier

OW312010 Beijing XINHUA in English 1641 GMT 31 Jan 83

[Text] Tehran, January 31 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Foreign Ministry Adviser He Ying today exchanged views with Iranian Premier Musavi-Khamene'i on the international situation and the development of the Sino-Iranian ties.

Yesterday, He Ying held talks with Mohammed Khamene'i, deputy speaker of the Iranian Parliament (Majlis).

Concludes Talks; Departs

OW011710 Beijing XINHUA in English 1513 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] Tehran, February 1 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Foreign Ministry Adviser He Ying left here this afternoon for Damascus after a six-day visit to Iran. He Ying, the first ranking representative from China to visit Iran since the Islamic revolution had extensive talks with Iranian officials on international developments and bilateral relations between the two countries.

Iranian and Chinese officials directly involved in the talks termed He Ying's visit "highly successful" as it not only promoted mutual understanding and paved the way for future cooperation in political, economic and cultural fields between the two countries, but also found out more common grounds in each other's stance in dealing with current international affairs, notably in opposing superpower hegemonism and in defending national independence and sovereignty.

ZHANG XIANGSHAN HOLDS TALKS WITH IRAQ'S 'AZIZ

OW281848 Beijing XINHUA in English 1828 GMT 28 Jan 83

[Text] Baghdad, January 28 (XINHUA) -- Head of the Chinese Communist Party good will delegation Zhang Xiangshan had a talk with member of the Iraqi national leadership of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party and Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz last night. Zhang Xiangshan who is adviser of the CPC International Liaison Department expressed the hope that the dispute between Iran and Iraq will have a just and reasonable settlement.

They reviewed the development of relations between the Chinese Communist Party and the Iraqi Arab Ba'th Socialist Party in the past two years and looked forward to a closer relationship between the two parties and two countries. They reviewed the developments in the Middle East and called for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon. 'Aziz accepted with pleasure an invitation from the Chinese delegation to send a high-ranking party delegation to visit China. The delegation will leave here for Khartoum this evening.

ZHANG XIANGSHAN'S CPC DELEGATION VISITS SUDAN

Greeted at Airport

JN301310 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1025 GMT 30 Jan 83

[Text] Khartoum, 30 Jan (SUNA) -- Zhang Xiangshan, adviser to the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee and member of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference Standing Committee, arrived here last night at the head of a PRC delegation on a visit of several days to Sudan.

Talks between the two sides will start this morning. Ar-Rashid at-Tahir, acting first secretary of the SSU preliminary central committee, will head the Sudanese side and Zhang Xiangshan will head the PRC side.

The delegation was received at the airport by a number of SSU preparatory Central Committee members headed by Faysal Muhammad 'Abd ar-Rahman, official in charge of the SSU presidential affairs office. He welcomed Xiangshan and his delegation, stressing that their visit will strengthen the longstanding relations between the SSU and the CPC. He also expressed the hope that the talks would be fruitful and pointed out that this visit is very important because it is the first visit by a CPC delegation to Sudan.

Zhang Xiangshan stated that this visit will promote the firm longstanding relations between the CPC and the SSU, and stressed the importance of developing relations between the peoples of the two countries.

The delegation's visit will include meetings with the People's Assembly speaker and attending a session of the People's Assembly which will be held tomorrow. The delegation will also meet with the minister of state in the Foreign Ministry and with the chairman of the National Council for Friendship, Solidarity and Peace. The delegation will visit Kinanah's sugar factory, Al-Khalifah Museum and the Friendship Hall. A joint statement will be issued at the end of the visit.

Begins Talks in Khartoum

JN302058 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1458 GMT 30 Jan 83

[Text] Khartoum, 30 Jan (SUNA) -- Official talks began this morning between the SSU, headed by Ar-Rashid at-Tahir, acting first secretary of the SSU preparatory Central Committee, and the CPC headed by Zhang Xiangshan, adviser to the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee.

At the beginning of the meeting At-Tahir asserted that the Chinese delegation's visit is an expression of existing relations of friendship and cooperation between the Sudanese and Chinese peoples. At-Tahir presented an explanation of the political development which Sudan has witnessed in all fields and the achievements and victories which the May revolution has accomplished under Numayri's leadership.

The Chinese delegation expressed its country's appreciation of the great achievements made by the Sudanese people. The delegation presented a full explanation of the Chinese experiment and their efforts to establish their modern socialism. The delegation clarified the policies of the Chinese Government and party concerning the various internal and foreign issues.

On behalf of the CPC Central Committee, the Chinese delegation invited a high-level SSU Central Committee delegation to visit China.

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During the talks views were exchanged on all international, Arab and African issues. The views between the two sides were identical. Both sides expressed the hope that this visit would achieve its goals to strengthen, develop and deepen relations between the two peoples and political organizations. Both sides will continue their meetings and discussions. A joint statement will be signed Thursday.

Meets Assembly, Other Officials

OW010304 Beijing XINHUA in English 0233 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] Khartoum, January 31 (XINHUA) -- Izzeldin as-Sayid Sayed, speaker of National People's Assembly of Sudan, held talks today with the visiting Chinese Communist Party good will delegation.

The delegation, headed by Zhang Xiangshan, adviser of the CPC International Liaison Department then attended a session of the assembly and was accorded a warm welcome. State Minister of Foreign Affairs Mustafa Madani Abashar also met the Chinese guests today. They spoke highly of the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries and wished such relations will further develop in the future.

A delegation of the Sudanese Socialist Union headed by Rashid at-Tahir, deputy first secretary of the SSU Preparatory Central Committee, held talks yesterday with the CPC delegation.

PRC, MORROCCO SIGN TRADE AGREEMENT 1 FEB

OW010956 Beijing XINHUA in English 0817 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] Rabat, January 31 (XINHUA) -- China and Morocco signed the minutes of talks today, under which China will dispatch to Morocco tea and rice experts and another medical team.

The minutes of talks were signed here this evening at the end of a four-day meeting of the Sino-Moroccan mixed committee on economic, trade and technological cooperation. Under the document, the two nations will exchange experts in agriculture sports, energy, mining, equipment, handicraft industry and transportation, and provide all necessary facilities to enhance cooperation in these fields. According to the document, the two sides have stressed the need to expand trade between the two countries.

The meeting was held in accordance with the principle of strengthening trade, economic and technological cooperation agreed upon by the two governments when the Moroccan Prime Minister visited China last February and the Chinese premier visited Morocco last December.

BRIEF

NIGERIA, CHINA EXTEND PROTOCOL -- Lagos, January 21 (XINHUA) -- Nigeria and China exchanged letters here today on the extension for another two years of their protocol on borehole construction for underground water in Nigeria. The protocol was signed between the two governments on June 6, 1980. Under the present agreement exchanged in the letters, China shall dispatch a 19 member borehole experts team to Nigeria to construct 36 boreholes in Chad basin area of Borno State and other areas. Permanent Secretary of the Federal Ministry of Water Resources Popoola and Chinese Ambassador Lei Yang delivered the letters on behalf of their respective governments. [Text]
[Beijing XINHUA in English 1622 GMT 21 Jan 83 OW]

ARMY RELINQUISHES BEIJING INTERNAL SECURITY DUTY

OW012032 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1510 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, 1 Feb (XINHUA) -- The Beijing Garrison Command and the Beijing Municipal Public Security Bureau completed the handing over of the capital's internal security duties on 30 January.

The transfer of internal security duties from the army to the public security departments was decided by the party Central Committee, the State Council and the Military Commission of the party Central Committee based on the new situation in our country's four modernizations drive and is an important part of the reform of the state security system.

On 26 and 28 January respectively, the Beijing Garrison Command held a meeting of cadres at and above the company level and a meeting of cadres at and above the regimental level. Leading comrades of the Beijing PLA units, the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee, the municipal government and the Beijing Garrison Command; Qin Jiwei, Duan Junyi, Chen Xitong, Pan Yan, Wu Lie, Li Zhongxuan, Ye Ziing and An Lin attended the meetings.

At the meeting of cadres at and above the regimental level, Qin Jiwei pointed out: The transfer of internal security duties is a concrete step in structural reform. It is conducive to unified leadership and control over internal security tasks and the units performing such duties by the public security departments, conducive to improving socialist democracy and the socialist legal system and consolidating the people's democratic dictatorship, and conducive to maintaining public order and safeguarding the security of the capital.

In their speeches, Duan Junyi, Pan Yan and Wu Lie urged the commanders and fighters to unite, cooperate, advance courageously hand in hand and make new contributions to create a new situation in the capital's internal security work.

CENTRAL DISCIPLINE INSPECTION COMMISSION MEETS

OW011243 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1223 GMT 30 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, 30 Jan (XINHUA) -- The second plenary session of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection of the CPC Central Committee was held in Beijing on 28 January.

The main agenda of this meeting was to discuss, in accordance with the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress and the provisions of the party constitution, how to mobilize the forces of the whole party to quickly bring about a basic turn for the better in the party's style of work, to outline measures for creating a new situation in discipline inspection and to make specific arrangements for discipline inspection work in 1983.

In the past 2 days, members seriously studied and discussed the important speeches by Comrade Deng Xiaoping and Comrade Hu Yaobang on the question of reform. Wang Heshou, permanent secretary of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection of the CPC Central Committee, also delivered a report at today's plenary session entitled "Bring About a Basic Turn for the Better in the Party's Style of Work as Quickly as Possible."

RENMIN RIBAO ON REFORM IN LITERATURE, ART

HK010759 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jan 83 p 1

[Commentator's article: "It Is Imperative To Conduct Structural Reform in Literature and Art"]

[Text] It is imperative to conduct structural reform in literary and art undertakings for, without reform, they will not be able to develop. This is the common voice of the broad section of literary and art workers.

Today this paper published a report on the trial reform of administrative and management system conducted by the first detachment of the first troupe of the Beijing Opera Theater. After reading it we felt encouraged. When the various fronts throughout the country are studying how to conduct reform in order to create a new situation, the first detachment of the first troupe of the Beijing Opera Theater and some other art organizations in various parts of the country are boldly making experiments in structural reform in literature and art. This spirit of having the courage to make innovations deserves commendation. We should attach importance to their experience.

For a long time in the past, our literary and art undertakings, enterprises and other units have been in the practice of the state taking care of everything. This management system has resulted in various malpractices in many literary art organizations, such as overstaffed organizations, low income, shortage of funds, imbalance between those who are busy and those who are idle and between hardship and happiness, failure to give proper scope to the initiative and creativity of actors, obstruction to art exchange and development and difficulty in improving art quality. If we fail to transform this state of affairs, it will be impossible to have the freedom to create a new situation in literary and art work. The comrades from the first detachment of the first troupe of the Beijing Opera Theater got inspiration from the responsibility system practiced in the rural areas. They did away with the practice of "everybody eating from the same big pot" by applying the methods of all-round contract system supplemented with subsidies, basic salary supplemented with bonuses and the responsibility system. Although it is still imperfect and has yet to be further improved in the course of its implementation, facts prove, however, that there are many advantages to his practice: 1) it is advantageous to the state, the collective and the individual; 2) it increases the number of showings, and this is favorable to the development of young actors; 3) it promotes art exchanges, brings prosperity to the art of Beijing Opera and wins over a young audience; and 4) it simplifies the administrative structure, with each performing his duty and each having a role to play, and gradually engenders a fine work style.

Once reform is carried out, it really works. This is because these practices relatively conform to the socialist principle of distribution according to work. They closely link the labor of artistic workers with their material interests and help arouse the initiative, wisdom and talents of actors. They integrate responsibility and rights with interests so that actors truly become masters of the theater and have decisionmaking power. This reform has succeeded in finding a way out of the stalemate and enlivening the overall situation.

It is impossible to conduct all reforms smoothly and we are bound to meet with obstacles. Some people may not quite approve them, others may throw cold water on them and still others may have various misgivings, afraid that this might constitute taking a "reverse course" or "looking at things in terms of money." In fact, it is unnecessary to worry about them. The art organizations which practice the "all-round contract system" and "responsibility system" do not change their character of socialist ownership by the whole people, and their major economic income and basic living conditions are guaranteed by the state. This not only reflects the superiority of the socialist system but is essentially different from the old roving theatrical troupes. Our present reform is chiefly one of the administrative and management system, aimed at bringing into play the initiative of all people and facilitating literary and art organizations to adhere to the leadership of the party and the orientation of serving the people and socialism, and to implement the principle of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend." How can we say this is taking "a reverse course" and "looking at things in term of money?" The primary task of socialist literary and art organizations is to serve the people and socialism and to meet the needs of the masses of people in cultural life.

However, it is also necessary to take into consideration the question of reducing the burden of the state and increasing revenue. What is wrong if we, like the first detachment of the first troupe of the Beijing Opera Theater, practice the "all-round contract system," pay attention to economic accounting and implement, in a more satisfactory manner, the literary and art principle of the party?

Carrying out structural reform in the cultural departments is a very complicated and painstaking job. We should conscientiously study the documents of the 12th party congress, comprehend their spirit, further emancipate the mind, resolutely overcome the pernicious influence of "leftist" ideas and surmount obstacles from various quarters. At the same time, it is necessary to patiently and meticulously conduct ideological and political work and, on a mass voluntary basis, carry it out step by step, by stages, in groups and in a down-to-earth manner. We should not carry out reform in a rigid way regardless of the actual conditions. We should allow all kinds of experiments and fully believe in the creative initiative of the masses. We should proceed from the realities, constantly study the new situations that have emerged in the course of reform and solve new problems so that the step of reform is both vigorous and solid. A most important point here is that the leading cultural departments and responsible cadres at various levels should emancipate the mind, enhance their understanding, conscientiously and resolutely implement the various reform measures of the CPC Central Committee and strive to become reform promoters.

CULTURE MINISTER ON LITERARY, ART REFORM

OWO20551 Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 15 Jan 83 p 1

[Text] How should the system of literature and art be reformed? In this connection Minister of Culture Zhu Muzhi, who has come to Shanghai for the national meeting on feature film creation, answered questions posed by this paper's reporter in a recent interview.

First, Zhu Muzhi emphasized the importance of reform. He said: One of the major tasks in 1983 is to grasp **reform of various** organizations. Regarding reform, we must first fully understand its significance. Of the four guarantees for the program of socialist modernization, the first is reform. This is a question concerning the success or failure of our cause as a whole. Now, the agricultural front has taken the lead in reform, followed immediately by the industrial, commercial and transportation fronts, and a number of reform measures have been put into effect. However, our cultural front is rather tardy in this regard, and its action is comparatively slow. This is mainly because we have not fully emancipated our minds, and thus are unable to boldly proceed with reform and break old conventions and habits. There are some 1 million professional literary and art workers in the country, including those working in organizations belonging to the whole people and in collectives. They may be called a "1-million-strong mighty army." There are three major groups: One is the film workers, totaling more than 440,000 (including members of movie projection teams). The second group is art organizations. There are some 260,000 people working in some 3,400 art organizations. **The third group** consists of publishing unity, which employ more than 220,000 people. Of course, there is another group, and that is our mass cultural work contingent, composed of over 79,000 people working in various parts of the country. Big as this contingent is, our mass cultural work, as can be currently seen, is still too weak. How to give full scope to the role of this mighty army in creating a new situation of literary and art work is a major question before the **departments of literature and art.**

Art Performing Groups Should Be Reformed According to Their Respective Characteristics

In particular, Zhu Muzhi mentioned some opinions on reform of art performing groups.

He said: The number of literary and art groups in the country totals some 3,000. They are located in all counties. Some counties have more than one literary and art group. In varying degrees, they are faced with such problems as superfluous personnel and shortage of operating funds. There is an urgent need to change this state of affairs. Reform on the literary and art front must be carried out according to the characteristics of literary and art work. First, literary and art work is a type of spiritual production work, it is spiritual labor. If we consider agricultural production as a complicated task, then spiritual production is far more complicated. Second, generally speaking, a literary and art worker does his job individually. For instance, a painter paints a work by himself. It is impossible for three painters to hold the same brush and paint together. This is also true of the performing arts. Theatrical performance, is of course, a collective task, but it is based on individual work. For example, if I were performing on stage, nobody else would be able to help me. In no way could three persons play the same role at the same time on stage. Because of these characteristics, our organizational form and system should permit greater decision making power and flexibility. We cannot seek uniformity in doing everything, nor can we stick to rigid rules.

Reform Should Suit the Condition of Our Country

As Zhu Muzhi stressed, in making reforms, it is imperative to proceed from reality and take into consideration the present condition of our country. He said: Currently, our material conditions are rather poor, and our people's living standards relatively low. Our performing groups and our work should suit this state of affairs. Many comrades have complained that they have suffered losses whenever they have gone to other places to perform, because they have had to spend large sums of money for transportation and lodging, which could not be covered by the earnings from their performances. Why is the large transportation expense necessary? Because the theaters in all places are very poorly equipped, and the performing groups have to bring their own lighting equipment and backdrops. Even the replacement of a light bulb costs money. It has been reported that many performing groups are now "relying on the small to bolster the big;" that is, they are relying on the money earned by their sub-groups to subsidize themselves. This is an example of the organizational form suiting the numerous objective conditions we are facing today.

Reform must be in keeping with the socialist system and the party's policies. In other words, the basic principles must be upheld while the outdated, irrational and conventional rules and regulations, which fetter productive forces must be eliminated. Cultural, literary and art work is very different from economic work, in that the former is entrusted with ideological and educational tasks. Profits are not the main purpose of cultural, literary and art work. Although we must pay attention to economic accounting and devise ways to expand production in order to lessen the burden on the state, we must still subordinate such considerations to the ideological and educational tasks.

Furthermore, we must give expression to the party's policies in our cultural, literary and art work. The report of the 12th CPC National Congress called for extending socialist democracy to cultural life. Since the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" is a democratic policy for developing culture, literature and art, our reform must therefore comply with this policy.

Politically, we must not indiscriminately bludgeon, label and find fault with people. Structurally and organizationally, we must give expression to the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend." We must allow the different schools of thought to form in order to enable them to further develop and favor contention of thought.

For instance, there are the Mei and the Cheng schools in Beijing Opera which represent different styles of performance. Thus, we have to allow the followers of the two opera schools to form their own theatrical troupes. Regrettably, a current theatrical troupe often represents different styles of performance, instead of developing its own unique style.

Organizationally, we must pay attention to how to give expression to the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend." In reforming the organizations, we must not violate the party's principles and policies. Moreover, we must actively pay attention to how to give better expression to the party's principles and policies and to implement them.

Implementation of the Responsibility System

Dwelling on the details of reform, Zhu Muzhi said: Our constitution and the report of the 12th CPC National Congress have clearly stressed the necessity for implementing the responsibility system. The responsibility system should also be implemented on the cultural, literary and art front.

Can the responsibility system of remuneration according to output carried out on the agricultural front be applied to the cultural front? In my opinion it can generally be applied. Comrade Wan Li said: There are two good points about the responsibility system of remuneration according to output. They are the right to make decisions and the material benefits. Presently, our cultural, literary and art front is also in need of the right of decision to bring into play the role of the cultural, literary and art workers, while economic benefits are necessary to serve as an incentive.

Following the implementation of the responsibility system, problems such as overstaffing, uneven distribution of work, "sharing food from the same big pot" and "iron rice bowl" will generally be resolved. More importantly, the initiative, enthusiasm and talents of the cultural, literary and art workers can be given full play.

I understand that, by adopting the responsibility system, we can enjoy the following advantages:

1. The actors' enthusiasm can be fully developed. They can enjoy the opportunity of performing many plays. Today, many of our very talented actors stage only a few performances a year. This is the biggest waste.
2. When more plays are staged, the masses can have the opportunity of enjoying more performances.
3. The state will give less subsidies, while actors' incomes will increase.
4. Many actors will acquire practical experience and develop their art. Young actors, in particular, can grow relatively faster. Less than 2 years ago, there was an acrobat in the martial arts team of the Zhao Yanxia Opera Troupe. He played the role of the monkey in the play "Leopard." He was still in his twenties and unknown to the public. After the troupe divided, he was selected and given an opportunity to receive training. Now he has become one of the leading actors.

Of course, a variety of contradictions will appear in the course of reform. This is all right. If we follow the correct orientation, we can gradually develop our work and solve problems in the course of practice.

Of course, numerous problems remain to be solved while we are carrying out reform. Zhu Muzhi continued: For example, can we culture and art workers also take the road of specialization and socialization? Can we sign specialized contracts? Can we sign contracts with various bodies on backdrop and stage design separately? If any troupe needs stage setting and design, it can contract them to us.

After we fulfill this task, we can start stage design for another troupe. It is not necessary for each troupe to have all kinds of specialists and qualified personnel on the payroll. I even think: Can some of our orchestras take the road of socialization in future? Our orchestras today are all very large. Can we reorganize them by keeping only indispensable members, while properly filling other roles with supplementaries and by coordination? When foreigners come to China on performance tours, they often consist of a noted conductor and performer with accompanists offered by China. Foreigners can do this. Can we not follow suit?

What Shall We Do After Streamlining?

Where will personnel be settled after streamlining? Zhu Muzhi said: Those who are too old to perform will be persuaded to retire. In accordance with the state's stipulation, those who can be transferred to other work should be allowed to do so. Those who can be trained to become good actors may be given an opportunity to receive training on a rotational basis. Those who have not reached the age of retirement, but are too old to perform, should be organized to run art guidance centers. Their wages would be paid by the state instead of by their troupes. Nowadays, the masses' living standard is becoming higher and higher. They need more and more cultural and artistic activities. Many spare-time literary and artistic activities are available in factories, rural areas and schools, but they have nobody to guide them. Why not dispatch personnel to guide them? In addition, the standard of local performance groups is low. We can also dispatch personnel to guide them. We can sign contracts with them. Some of them can also pay a certain amount of money, while some may even receive free guidance.

Of course, the question of reform in culture and art is very complicated. The culture and art departments are multifarious, and their conditions differ. It is necessary to conduct deepgoing investigation and study, proceed from the actual situation and engage in work on a tentative basis. We must not rush headlong into mass action or demand uniformity in everything. Along with reform, we must institute a set of new regulations and systems and improve the method of leadership.

YANGCHENG WANBAO ON BAI HUA ON FILM TRENDS

HK011351 Guangzhou YANGCHENG WANBAO in Chinese 24 Jan 83 p 1

[Report by Fu Zhen [0265 4176]: "Bai Hua Praises New Films"]

[Text] "I used to maintain a pessimistic attitude regarding whether or not there could be a turn for the better in the near future for films produced in China. Recently, after previewing several of the films completed in the latter part of last year, but not yet officially released, I have changed my former view. I think that the future of films produced in China is full of promise, because a batch of outstanding middle-aged and young directors has already emerged." This was what Bai Hua told this reporter after attending the national feature film writing conference recently held in Shanghai.

Bai Hua first declared that the reason he had not engaged in any film writing in the last 2 years was not because of the criticism of "Unrequited Love," but because the production of a good film could not be wholly solved by a writer. The writer can only supply a literary foundation for the film, but the translation of the script onto the screen must still go through many links of joint effort and cooperation such as director, performers and cameramen.

Before giving his impression on the previewed new films, Bai Hua expressed some of his views regarding Chinese films. He said: Chinese films have been too deeply affected by former traditions, particularly the influence of stage shows and traditional operas. Traditional operas are restricted at the onset by the stage, and the characters and plots must necessarily be centralized and exaggerated. The movements and antics of the characters and even the costumes are stylized. The whole of it makes clear to you that it is "putting on a show." The spectators also fully accept and believe it with the habit of "watching a show." Moreover, in our earlier films, including some of the more outstanding works, the technique of the directors and the performance of the actors could still not break away from this invisible framework of the stage. At the same time the characters portrayed in our films often only showed their class attributes but cast away their natural attributes. Therefore, the impression they gave the spectators was: "Such things only appear in stories and films." In other words, this is not the case with people and things in actual life. However for several decades our films have all along taken this path and it has already developed into a habit not easy to overcome.

In discussing the several new films in this preview, Bai Hua said that the most gratifying part has been the new breakthroughs on this point. They have given people the impression that the things showed in the films are from actual life and the people portrayed in the films are also those we might come into contact with in actual life. Regardless of whether they are cadres, masses and advanced or backward elements, they are all real average persons living among the people. For instance, the film "A Hamlet in the Metropolis" directed by Teng Wenji (Xian Film Studio) is about two young people. One is an advanced element and one is an errant youth. The errant youth feels lonely because of the discrimination and suspicion of the masses as a result of his past. The advanced element also feels lonely because the masses have widened the distance from her because she is an advanced element. The characters and plot of this film are ordinary but authentic and believable. They inform us that because of objective environment and self-limitations, not only is the road of the errant youth uneven, but the road of the advanced element also. There will also be contradictions and worries and they must still subjectively make the effort and struggle. The film informs people: Life itself is harsh. The film has handled such aspects as lens control, color, lighting and composition very well. It has made some breakthroughs and is very beautifully done.

Bai Hua said that the fact that this film has dared to zoom in on life is not a commonplace matter. This film does not preach anything, it only shows us the condition of all the people constantly changing themselves and their environment in life. In the end, the film shows that after a series of twists and turns, both the errant youth and the advanced element are once more accepted by the masses. By means of self-education, the people have solved the unavoidable contradictions in life. The film has not whitewashed life, and this is its positive point. As a matter of fact, every film does not have to be about a party branch secretary carrying on ideological work for the masses.

Bai Hua said that the other films also have similar points. For example, "Former Events South of the City" directed by Wu Yigong (Shanghai Film Studio) is not only very authentic, but it is also very beautifully done and has a rich poetic flavor. This is an extremely fine work of art and shows the director to be a person of very profound literary accomplishment. "Backlash" directed by Ding Yinnan (Pearl River Film Studio) has very creative directing and cinematography. In some of the crowd scenes in the film, the relations between the performers and the masses are handled so naturally and harmoniously that there is practically no sensation of "putting on a show" and it is so authentic that one gets the impression that the filming was done on the sly. According to reports, there are numerous views regarding this film in Guangzhou. This is a good thing, for by means of controversy, art can seek common ground while reserving differences.

The theme of "The Coming of the Red-Crowned Crane" directed by Chen Jialin (Changchun Film Studio) is very good, but the shooting of the part on city life is a blemish on an otherwise very good picture. However, it is very beautifully done on the whole. "The Romance of Blacksmith Zhang" (directed by Qi Xingjia), the other film from the Changchun Film Studio which uses the love and family tragedy of a blacksmith to sum up the success and failure of the party's policies for the countryside in the last 30 years, as well as the profound impact on rural production as a result of the carrying out of reform since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee to provide people with food for thought, is also very well done. "Middle Age," a film adaptation of a novel of the same name, is basically faithful to the original work. Pan Hung, the young actress playing the role of Lu Wenting, is indeed too beautiful and too young for the part. But her performance is outstanding in many ways, and this is very gratifying. "Spring Sunshine" of the Guangxi Film Studio is also very well done, but I will not introduce them one by one.

Finally, Bai Hua said that the motion picture is the art form most approximate to life and should be more in step with life. By means of this preview of the films, I am happy to see that some of our middle-aged and young directors have courageously discovered new film ideas in practice and are becoming more and more mature. They are energetically catching up with the tempo of the rapid development in world cinematic art and creating films with our own unique national style. This is very gratifying.

HUANG KECHANG ARTICLE ON PURITY OF COMMUNISM

HK010833 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Jan 83 p 2

[Article by Huang Kecheng [7806 0344 6134]: "Preface To 'Maintain the Purity of Communists'"]

[Text] [Editor's note] This is a reference book for cadres and the masses in their political study, compiled by comrades of the multiple-study section of the Research Office of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat in accordance with the decision made by the State Council on "striking blows at serious crimes in economic field." The book is now published by the China Zhan Wang publishing house with an inscription by Comrade Bo Yibo and a preface by Comrade Huang Kecheng. This newspaper now publishes the preface with a slight revision. [end editor's note]

This book, in fact, is a small, easy to read pamphlet. It presents one aspect of the struggle waged by the broad sections of party members and people in the early stage of the new historical period of socialism in China. However, it has put a new question before us: In this new historical period, how should we communists maintain our purity ideologically, politically and morally and combat all mistaken and reactionary ideas, especially the corrosive influence of rotten capitalist ideas.

The main task in this new historical period is to build China into a socialist power with modern industry, agriculture, national defense, science and technology and with highly developed civilization and democracy. This task is more complex and harder than any our party has undertaken since its founding. On the one hand, we lack experience; on the other hand, the decade of domestic turmoil inflicted grievous wounds, material and spiritual, on the people of our country. The spiritual wounds in particular have yet to be cured.

In order to accomplish the great task in the new historical period, we must work out, and we have already begun to work out, a series of principles and policies which must conform to the specified conditions in China while adhering to the principle of self-reliance. We are now pursuing an open-door policy in the economic field.

We are also, within the framework of planned economy, carrying out a policy to bring about a boom in the economy by extending greater powers of decisionmaking to enterprises, instituting the production responsibility system in the countryside, promoting commodity production and exchange and giving full play to the supplementary role of regulation through the market. All this is absolutely necessary and completely right. However, correct policies must work with necessary conditions for their smooth implementation. Then, what are the most important conditions to ensure these policies? First and foremost, all communists must stand firm on the path of socialism, maintain communist purity and set a good example to the masses ideologically and in action so as to be able to mobilize and organize the masses of people to the greatest extent to fight for the new historical task.

In the present historical conditions, not only should we firmly implement the principles and policies laid down by the 12th party congress and eliminate the long-standing "leftist" influence, but we should also keep sober-minded to guard against the corrosive influence of capitalism. During the period of the war of resistance against Japan, Comrade Mao Zedong once said: "The CPC works in a complicated situation. All party members, especially cadres, must cultivate themselves to become fighters with Marxist tactics. Taking a one-sided approach to problems and oversimplifying them is of no help to winning victory in the revolution." Meanwhile, he also advised party members that "they should seriously and thoroughly maintain the purity of communists." He said: "In this period, some party members have been corrupted by the bourgeoisie. Capitalist ideology might grow among party members. We must therefore fight against decadent ideas within the party." Precisely in accordance with these views of Comrade Mao Zedong, our party maintained and developed its fine traditions and good work style during the period of the war of resistance against Japan and the period of the liberation war. This led our party to successful fulfillment of the historical tasks in the two periods and the great victory of liberating all China, which were highly praised by people of all nationalities in the country. At present, a review of the above-mentioned remarks of Comrade Mao Zedong will surely help us a great deal.

In implementing the open-door policy, we have to have dealings with foreign capitalists. All capitalists are profit makers. This is a fact. However, if they do business with us and seek appropriate profits without violating laws and on the principle of equality and mutual benefit, then we must welcome them and treat them with due respect. Nevertheless, of these foreign businessmen there must be a few reactionary elements and greedy people. These people will surely violate our laws, infringe upon our country's interests and try in every possible way to corrupt our party members, cadres and the masses. We must have a cool head over this. At home, we permit the existence of individual business, and even allow them to develop to a certain extent. But, certain economic links will probably go astray after a period of time if we pay inadequate attention to strengthening leadership and control over them. We must be very clear about this too. When our economy is being enlivened, a small number of socialist enterprises might act blindly. Some of them might even engage in criminal activities such as speculation and smuggling. Furthermore, when the policy of distribution according to work is being carried out, there might appear a small number of people who cast their eyes only on money and make every effort to get more but do less work. Such a situation has already happened and even has gone far in some localities and units. In fact, all this is expected. Therefore, now is the time to once again call on the whole party to seriously and thoroughly maintain the purity of communists. We believe this call is practical, logical and very necessary.

The open-door policy will bring to us many new and advanced things. But, a large quantity of rubbish of the capitalist world will also swarm into our country, spreading like germs to every corner. For this reason, we must have the ability to analyze things coming from abroad and to strictly distinguish between right and wrong and between useful and useless. Rejecting all things foreign is wrong and accepting all without distinction between right and wrong is also wrong, and is even dangerous. In a word, we, through application of the Marxist law that one divides into two, must absorb advanced and useful things, cast away the backward or new things which are not suitable for our country, and resolutely reject all rotten, harmful things. In his article "Take-Over Policy," Mr Lu Xun wrote: "We must take them over. We must make use of them, keep them on file, or destroy them." At present, we must "take over" and "make use of" foreign advanced technologies, scientific knowledge for management work and all possible funds, but we should in no way "take over" the capitalist decadent ideas, culture, arts and way of life. On the contrary, we must combat and criticize them. In addition, we must "destroy" all bad things which sneak into our country.

Combating the corrosive influence of capitalist ideas is a long-term task governing the whole new historical period. It can never be done in a short time or in a spell of slogans. Anyway, we must wage a staunch struggle just as Mr Lu Xun often taught us. In the face of such complicated and hard tasks, all communists and party organizations must set a higher demand on themselves and be more strict in discipline. Only by so doing will we be able to prevent some party members from being corrupted, and some party organizations from degeneration. In the struggle against corrosive influences, we hope all communists will follow the advanced examples as recommended in this book to remain pure minded, uphold justice, dare to struggle and dare to win. At the same time, from the negative examples criticized by the book, all communists must draw useful lessons, take warning and wash away all sludge and filth so as to continue to go ahead.

Victory of the great cause of socialism always belongs to those who adhere to their belief in communism and to those who always maintain the purity of communism.

REPORT ON MISSILE-LAUNCHING UNIT'S WORK

OW011427 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2340 GMT 30 Jan 83

[Feature report by station special correspondent (Chen Jinsong) and reporter (Guo Xinsheng): "The People Who Control the Gigantic Dragon That Streaks Across the Skies"]

[Text] A magnificent missile-launching gantry was standing prodigiously at a vast site on a strategic plateau as snowflakes drifted about. A pair of steel arms on the 10-storey-high gantry held a gigantic missile snugly. At the scene, people were seen barking orders and going up and down. Tensely, the fighters were conducting a missile-launching operation.

It was freezing cold and the temperature had dropped to about 20 degrees below zero. The cold winds were accompanied by snowflakes that hit men's eyelids and necks, sending a cold chill through their bodies. But the men in rubber boots and gloves worked at their posts tenaciously and with dexterity. We met (Li Jianfei) at the top level of the gantry. He was the man in charge of the gas supply. The tip of his nose was red with the cold and a thin coat of frost nestled on his eyebrows. Wearing a headset, he watched the pressure gauge carefully and continuously kept the gas supply room on the ground informed about the gas supply situation on the missile. His job called for him to go through training on technical controls. It also required him to be the first man to go up the gantry and clean the more than 20 nozzles and to connect the gas supply tubes in order to lay the groundwork for a combined drill.

According to the operational procedures, he was required to remain at the top of the gantry after the combined drill was completed and all the others had left. He would leave his post 15 minutes later, after the missile drill and after checking out all operational procedures as stipulated. We said to (Li Jiangei): You surely have an important and arduous job. He said smilingly: This poem will express our aspirations:

The valiant missile fighters have lofty aspirations,
Who are busy practicing on the gantry above.
Noble ambition can melt thick layers of snow,
And send the gigantic dragon aloft to greet the morning glow!

I just think that every time I go up to the top level of the gantry and touch the prodigious missile, I am like a divine soldier who controls the gigantic dragon that will streak across the skies and thus forget all about difficulties and hardships.

What an admirable fighter he is! He is a representative of thousands of missile-launching soldiers. It is this kind of lofty sentiment and aspiration that made the missile-launching soldiers dedicate their youth and ideals to modernizing the national defense of the motherland, spur themselves on in defiance of hardships, train themselves hard and impose strict demands on themselves, so as to master the missile-launching techniques.

We met a comprehensive operator named (Ren Cuiying) at a missile-launching site. When he was in college, this young man was often seen singing and jumping around, full of spirit. However, after becoming a comprehensive operator, he said to himself that he had to remain at the control panel at all times and should not kid around anymore. The party put me on this glorious post. I must make every effort to adapt myself to my job, he said. At the control panel were row upon row of switches and pushbuttons and rows of signal lights in different colors. An operator must be able to read the indicators clearly, in a split second, and make expeditious decisions.

(Ren Cuiying) then began to train his eyes. He often sat by a creek and studied the shapes of the rocks above the waterline -- pointed, diamond-shaped, rectangular and round -- by comparing them with the light indicators on the control panel. He envisioned the indications with eyes open and their respective positions with eyes closed, so as to sharpen his visual range. He also went to the hills to watch wild flowers in different colors, red flowers from one angle and yellow and white flowers from another angle in order to train his ability to determine subsidiary targets. After training himself this way for six months, he was able to look at more than 60 switches and pushbuttons and more than 90 light indicators at a glance, report accurately any abnormalities and handle things decisively. Thus, he became an operator with whom commanders and fighters felt at ease.

As we walked into the barracks of a missile unit, we saw that the walls were covered with all kinds of charts and the bookshelves were filled with volumes of books on missiles. We had the impression that a strong atmosphere for painstaking study prevailed there. As the specialized techniques were daily growing in the missile unit, it was necessary to study specialized theories in order to become familiar with and master those specialized techniques for better performance. To this end, commanders and fighters daily put forth questions and answers competitively and even used Sundays and other holidays for tracing special charts.

(Yan Xiushan), a steering operator, was a senior middle school graduate. As soon as he arrived at the missile unit and came into contact with a specialized theory, he felt that he could not cope with his job with what he had learned. He said to himself: A multi-storey mansion cannot be built without a solid foundation and one cannot master military techniques without rich scientific and common knowledge. Thus, he included mathematics, physics and chemistry in his agenda of self-study, and spent most of his allowance to buy reference books. As a result, (Yan Xiushan's) specialized skills improved noticeably after a period of diligent study. Besides performing dexterously, he had also acquired knowledge about the structure, function and working principles of the equipment. He scored over 90 percent in his evaluations every time.

We also met a large number of technical experts who were familiar with all the wire circuits. Besides the profound theories they mastered, these technical experts were good at computing complicated technical data, a technique they mastered through painstaking study in spite of their extremely limited education. For example, launching operator (Zhang Jianguo) had only 2 years of junior middle school education before he enlisted. He was very happy when he was later promoted to assistant operator and he pledged to strive to be a qualified operator and dedicate his youth to the cause of modernizing national defense.

But things did not go well in a combined drill on missile launching. Because he mishandled a procedure, much time was wasted. Broken-hearted and in tears, he came to realize that it would be impossible to transform lofty ideals into reality without scientific and common knowledge. With this in mind, he devoted all his energy to studying technical problems. Realizing that missile control techniques involved knowledge from advanced mathematics, physics and chemistry, he combined specialized training with the study of theory and other knowledge. He pursued self-study doggedly, even though it sometimes cost him sleep to keep up with his own preset schedule. The number of books and the several hundred charts he has studied in the past several years would fill a big box. He finally acquired knowledge on the structure and function of equipment on the missiles and knew them like the back of his hand. He also improved his ability to operate independently and to rectify malfunctions. He was praised by fellow workers as a living wire circuit. We had the good fortune to witness a magnificent performance by (Zhang Jianguo) at a technical competition. His performance involved a second general countdown chart which was considered most complicated and critical by other operators. But, calmly and confidently, he checked out 76 control procedures, 102 light indicators and 276 pairs of wire circuits in only 25 minutes without a single error. He truly lived up to his nickname as a living wire circuit.

A missile is different from an ordinary artillery shell. A missile is composed of thousands of components and each launch involves scores of procedures and specialized coordinations. Thus, this imposes higher demands on the capability of a commander. In a missile unit, the common aspiration of the commanders was to study theory, improve special skills and practice command decision in order to turn themselves into knowledgeable persons capable of specialized operations, management and command. We visited (Li Benming), commander of a launching company. His original training was in the guidance system. He was promoted to head the launching company from the control board. He felt that his specialized skills and command ability were not quite sufficient to cope with his new job and that he must study hard. He studied together with the fighters all the 10 specialized procedures in the company in order to keep up. Once, a leading comrade came to the company for an inspection. Upon learning that he had been a launching company commander for a number of years and had rich command experience, (Li Benming) asked him for advice and learned many things from him.

In over 1 year, (Li Benming) mastered all the 10 major procedures in the company and greatly improved his command ability as well. At a long-range missile launching undertaken by the company not long ago, (Li Benming) was seen sitting at the ground control center in front of a scanning screen, calmly issuing orders. He commanded the operation accurately and carried out the launch with flying colors.

With the continuous development of technology and equipment and the regeneration of many types of missiles, commanders at all levels must enrich themselves with more knowledge and with tenacious fighting spirit. (Zhang Erwang), commander of a certain unit, was a graduate of a certain missile technology academy. He was specialized in missile launching. Since he assumed command, he felt that what he had learned could no longer cope with the needs of the new technical equipment. To keep new technical knowledge up-to-date, he constantly consulted experts, cadres and fighters who were proficient in a particular line for advice. Once upon a time, (Zhang Erwang) went to a fraternal unit to watch a missile launching. He stayed in a hostel. Upon learning that a number of missile experts were staying in the next room, he immediately called on them to discuss technical problems and from them he learned many things about missiles going off course. By so doing, (Zhang Erwang) enriched himself with missile knowledge in a persistent spirit. He kept a reference cabinet filled with 18 volumes of information on missile technology which he accumulated over a period of 18 years, with a total wordage of at least 600,000 words. In these volumes he recorded various systems and instruments and related theories about missiles, the malfunctions of each operation and information about how troubles were eliminated with technical explanations. In the past, he was only familiar with one kind of launching engine but now he has knowledge of many other types of engines. In addition, he is also at home with the structure of the major equipment governing aiming, control and acceleration and the working theories of missiles, thus becoming a fine launch commander. Once upon a time, he was assigned to conduct an experimental launch of a new type of missile. (Zhang Erwang) devoted himself to checking all details prior to the launch without overlooking a single detail. But more than 10 hours prior to the launch, he received a progress report to the effect that, because extra items were added to the test, an extra amount of nitrogen was needed to ensure a successful launch. What should we do? Some people suggested that the launch be postponed, while others advocated asking another fraternal unit for help. Without saying a word, (Zhang Erwang) picked up a pen and computed busily on a writing pad. After a short while, he came up with a figure and said confidently to all those present: Let's do it ourselves. There is still time. Let's get on with it now. As a result, nitrogen was issued by the higher level according to schedule. At that time, with a thunderous roar, the missile zoomed into the skies, flying toward a distant target on a preset course. The launch was a success. The leading organ sent a cable to (Zhang Erwang), but he was not at all intoxicated by the victory. Instead, he reminded himself: Tomorrow, our unit will be equipped with more up-to-date missiles and there are still many high technologies waiting for us to master.

WANG SHOUDAO STRESSES INVESTIGATION, STUDY

HK310727 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 22 Jan 83 p 3

[Article by Wang Shoudao [3769 7445 6670]: "An Important Theoretical Principle and Method of Work"]

[Text] The Office for the Study of Party Literature under the CPC Central Committee recently compiled and published "Mao Zedong's Writings on Rural Survey." This book carries 17 important articles written by Comrade Mao Zedong during the period 1926-31. Rereading these articles arouses my warm feelings.

They give us excellent guidance in creating a new situation in socialist construction. Among them, "Oppose Book Workshop" is the core and essence of Comrade Mao Zedong's idea on investigation and study, is imbued with the spirit of seeking truth from facts and reflects the development and concrete application of Marxism-Leninism. It not only tells us why we should carry out investigations and studies, but also shows us the way to do so. This book is a valuable spiritual wealth and ideological legacy left to us by Comrade Mao Zedong. We must seriously study it and bravely put it into practice.

An important reason why the Chinese revolution could surmount every difficulty and advance from victory to victory was that Comrade Mao Zedong, together with his comrades in arms, had correctly studied and analyzed the situation and formulated realistic principles and methods. During the several years following the failure of the great revolution in 1927, Comrade Mao Zedong, after making investigations and studies and basing himself on the actual conditions in China, put forth the wise idea of ensuring the victory of the Chinese revolution by encircling the cities from the rural areas, and set up a revolutionary base on the Jinggangshan Mountains. During the period from the Zunyi meeting to the war of resistance against Japan and the liberation war and even up to the founding of the PRC, the strategies and tactics at various stages, the principles and steps for defeating the enemy and winning victory, and all policies suited to the conditions of the country had been formulated after careful investigations and studies. Comrade Mao Zedong not only carried out investigations and studies himself, but also asked the whole party and all cadres to pay attention to carrying out investigations and studies. He regarded all styles of work of proceeding from realities and solving problems by carrying out investigations and studies as an important criterion for determining whether a cadre was a genuine Marxist. In 1933 and 1934, the organization assigned me to work at the side of Comrade Mao Zedong. I was greatly enlightened by his style of work. He repeatedly told us that comrades who worked in the central organs should go often to the grassroots level to find out the actual situation, otherwise they could not be good advisers. He said: If you want to master the method of work characterized by investigation and study, you must first of all solve the problem of thinking, theoretically understand the importance of investigation and study, and analyze this importance from the dialectical materialist viewpoint. If you lag behind ideologically, and follow an incorrect method of thinking, and even if you are forced to go out to see the surroundings, you will just gain a superficial understanding through cursory observation and will never be able to obtain real information. In the winter of 1933, Comrade Mao Zedong wanted to know about the conditions of the primary organizations in the Soviet area. He sent me to investigate the conditions in Xingguo, Ruijin and other places and then delivered a report on these conditions to the CPC Central Committee. In October 1935, Comrade Mao Zedong led the Central Red Army in triumphantly arriving at northern Shaanxi after accomplishing the 25,000-li Long March. While he was intensely planning the campaign at Zhiluo town, a group of the cadres and the masses from the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia borders reported to the CPC Central Committee a serious case in which a large number of responsible cadres, including Liu Zhidan and Xi Zhongxun, of the party, government and army in the base area had been arrested more than a month ago and some of them had been killed. They hoped that the CPC Central Committee would correctly handle the case. After carefully listening to the reports by the local cadres and masses, the CPC Central Committee and Chairman Mao immediately gave these instructions: stop the execution; stop arresting people. They also decided to send me, together with some comrades including Liu Xiangsan, to Wayaobao to take over the work of the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia border defense bureau and to have the situation under control and prevent it from worsening. Chairman Mao told me: Killing a man is not like mowing grass. Grass will grow again if it is mowed. But a man will no longer be alive if he is killed. It is a crime to kill a revolutionary comrade. We must firmly remember this. We must be cautious and carry out investigations well.

After accepting this task, we carried out detailed investigations and studies among the cadres and the masses and carefully examined the course of the arrest and their confessions. After deliberating the case, the CPC Central Committee decided to exonerate Liu Zhidan and other comrades. These comrades actively contributed toward consolidating and expanding the northern Shaanxi base area afterward.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party has wiped away the influence of "leftist" ideas and formulated a series of major principles and concrete policies for arousing the enthusiasm of the masses, developing productive forces and promoting economic construction. Industry and agriculture have flourished unceasingly in the past few years. The 12th National CPC Congress further developed the acquired experiences and set forth the grand objective of quadrupling the gross output value of the national economy by the year 2000. Why have all these developed so quickly and enjoyed popular support? The key lies in the fact that the CPC Central Committee upholds the principle of integrating theory with reality, doing everything according to actual conditions and seeking truth from facts, drawing up every principle or policy by first making careful investigations, and gradually improving it by putting it to experiments and tests. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the central responsible comrades have devoted almost all of their time to investigations and studies. It can be said that their hearts beat with the hearts of the masses. By taking the lead in carrying out investigations and studies, the central responsible comrades have set examples for us and are spurring our veteran comrades on. In 1980, Sichuan, Anhui and other localities instituted the responsibility system for agricultural production. However, some people were worried about "taking the road back" and again committing "mistakes of the line." Others openly likened it to "restoration." I was responsible for agricultural work for some time after liberation. I found that it was not so easy to carry out agricultural work after the "establishment of people's communes" as during the period of mutual aid groups and cooperatives and that the enthusiasm of the peasants could not be aroused easily as during the early postliberation period. I guessed this was the result of the practice of "doing more work does not mean getting more pay and doing less work does not mean getting less pay" and the "method of evaluating one's work adopted by Dazhai County." When some localities took the lead in carrying out the responsibility system in 1980, I felt that this was definitely the crux of agricultural work which I had been thinking about over past few years. For this reason, I availed myself of all opportunities to go to the countryside to carry out some investigations and studies. In early 1981, I went to Hunan, visiting rural communes, production teams and commune members' families and holding forums in Taoyuan, Yiyang, Zhuzhou, Youxian, Yueyang, and Ningxiang. I saw with my own eyes that in these localities, efforts were made to sum up experiences of both the positive and negative sides since the founding of the PRC and to correct the "leftist" mistakes in the rural policy and subsequently the peasants' enthusiasm in production was aroused and a favorable situation appeared for the first time in 20 years in Hunan's rural areas. The peasants said: The responsibility system is really a way leading to prosperity of the country and the people. I wrote down my impressions and made a report to the CPC Central Committee. In early 1982, I went first to Guangdong and then to Liaoning, Sichuan and Hubei to investigate the conditions of building up spiritual and material civilization. These on-the-spot investigations deepened my understanding that the path currently taken by our country was really a "road of hope." I was educated and broadened my knowledge. I also discovered the problems in carrying out the policies and work in various localities, as well as the opinions of the peasants, workers and intellectuals on the work in various fields.

Carrying out investigations and studies is important for veteran cadres and still more important for young cadres. As large groups of veteran cadres are gradually withdrawing to the second and third lines, young cadres who are vigorous, capable and qualified will gradually assume leadership work on the first line. At such a moment, it is entirely essential for the CPC Central Committee's Office for the Study of Party Literature to compile and publish "Mao Zedong's Writings on Rural Survey." This book is a compulsory reading not only for cadres in charge of agriculture but also for those in charge of industry, commerce, culture, education, public health and other work. Comrade Hu Yaobang said in his 24 November 1982 letter: "At present, all tasks are needed to be undertaken. Still greater efforts should be made to encourage all to work vigorously, each trying to outdo the others. It is inadvisable to set up checkpoints at each level and forfeit the currently favorable opportunity." The line, principles and policies formulated by the 12th National CPC Congress can be implemented not just by holding a few meetings and shouting a few slogans but by "encouraging all to work vigorously, each trying to outdo the others" as Comrade Hu Yaobang said and by enabling everyone to display his talent, ability and initiative and persistently make efforts to investigate the conditions of the work under his supervision, so that he may solve problems and carry out his work well under the guidance of the party's principles and policies.

RENMIN RIBAO ON RURAL COMMODITY CIRCULATION

HK010827 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Jan 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Enliven Commodity Circulation in the Countryside"]

[Text] In recent years agricultural production has developed rapidly and the countryside has experienced great changes. One of the major changes is the increase in commodities. Commodity production is closely related to circulation. Only when goods produced by peasants are readily sold can they increase their incomes and continue to expand their reproduction. Well-functioning circulation can promote the development of production; conversely, poorly-functioning circulation will simply block the development of production. At present, enlivening commodity circulation in the countryside has become the key to further developing the new situation in the countryside. Leadership at all levels should realize the urgency of this issue and devote great efforts to rural commercial work.

Our principle is to give scope to the leading role of the planned economy and the supplementary role of regulation by market mechanism. Our basic task for commercial work in the new period is, while ensuring the dominant position of state-run commerce, to promote commodity production, develop commodity circulation, and bring about a flourishing urban and rural economy so as to better satisfy the people's increasing needs in their material and cultural life and to better serve socialist modernization. Our agriculture is now experiencing a change from a self-sufficient or semi-self-sufficient economy into commodity production of a relatively large size, and from traditional agriculture into modern agriculture. Whenever production takes a step forward, commerce and various services must follow at the same pace and should even advance ahead of production. On this problem, we should have a sober understanding in our minds and take corresponding measures in organization. It is necessary to readjust the policies for purchasing and marketing agricultural and sideline products, reform the institutions in state-run commerce, give a free hand to the development of cooperative commerce and appropriately develop individual commerce while ensuring the dominant position of state-run commerce, and effect the coexistence of diverse economic forms in commerce. The separation of cities from rural areas and regional blockades must be overcome. More channels should be opened up and links in circulation should be reduced so as to bring the initiative of all parties concerned into full play in the running of commerce.

Supply and marketing cooperatives play an important role in urban and rural commodity circulation. Since 1982, some localities have carried out the experiments of reforming the institutions of supply and marketing cooperatives in accordance with the spirit of the relevant central documents. In those places, supply and marketing cooperatives' character as cooperative commerce has been restored and their scope of operations and services has been expanded. The county supply and marketing cooperatives have been transformed into economic combination organizations of grassroots supply and marketing cooperatives. Through the adoption of reform steps, the organization of supply and marketing cooperatives has been adapted to the participation of the masses and their management has become more democratic and their operation more flexible. This has expedited the buying and selling of goods and has thus promoted the development of production. Supply and marketing cooperatives in many areas are actively adapting themselves to the demand raised by the development of rural commodity production and are energetically organizing various agricultural-industrial-commercial integrated businesses which involve production, processing and marketing. They run production bases, processing enterprises and all sorts of service undertakings together with communes, brigades and individual peasants so that they have promoted the development of cooperative economy toward comprehensive operation of agriculture, industry and commerce. The authorities in the areas where these reform experiments have not yet been launched should step up their efforts in this work. The authorities in the areas where the experiments have already been carried out should sum up their experiences and gradually promote the reforms in their areas. We must try to accomplish this institutional reform in a down-to-earth way throughout the country as soon as possible.

In recent years, cooperative commercial organizations, such as integrated companies of agriculture, industry and commerce, sales departments of commune- and brigade-run enterprises and warehouses, have been set up in some communes and brigades. These organizations do play some positive role in enlivening the rural economy and facilitating material exchanges between urban and rural areas, but they have also brought about some problems and need to be consolidated so that they can further develop, with their drawbacks being overcome and their advantages being carried forward. Rural traders and pedlars as well as some service businesses run by individuals have their special advantages which are characterized by their flexible operation and the convenience that they bring to the masses. So they constitute an indispensable supplementary strength in rural commodity circulation. We should give them the necessary support. Trafficking of goods for long distances by individual peasants or peasant partnerships can help promote the sales of agricultural and sideline products and help resolve the contradiction between the overstock of goods in producing areas and the short supply in marketing areas. So we should allow these activities. Of course, these businesses should register with the industrial and commercial administrative departments and should pay taxes according to the law. Goods being handled by them must also be limited to the surplus agricultural and sideline products left behind after state purchasing quotas have been fulfilled.

With the development of rural commodity production and the expansion of markets, the previous management of commodity circulation which merely relied on administrative means has lagged behind and will no longer be suited to the new situation. The commercial departments must seriously study and show earnest respect for objective economic laws, learn how to apply various economic means to their work, expand the scope of their work and improve service quality. It is absolutely necessary to practice the state monopoly for purchase of, or assign mandatory purchase quotas to, important agricultural and sideline products, but the number of these products should not be too large. In the future, we will continue to practice the state monopoly for purchase of or assign mandatory purchase quotas to a small number of important agricultural products which are vitally related to the national economy and the people's livelihood.

We will also allow peasants to handle through diverse channels their products (including grain, but not cotton) left behind after the state purchase quotas have been fulfilled and the products which are not included in mandatory purchase quotas. State-run commercial units should take an active part in buying and selling activities at negotiated prices and in the economic activities subject to regulation by market mechanism. Supply and marketing cooperatives and other cooperative commercial organizations are allowed to handle business in a flexible way. Peasant individuals can also engage in commercial activities. They are allowed to sell their goods in cities or even in other provinces. When assigning purchase quotas to some rare products, in general, the state should not adopt the method of purchasing these products in full amounts. After purchase quotas are laid down, most of them should remain unchanged for a few years so that peasants may have a part of products at their disposal. Only thus can production be stimulated to further develop, and rare products can be prevented from becoming still rarer due to the strict control over them. The method of concluding contracts for the purchase of agricultural and sideline products and for major services in supply and marketing can be widely adopted. Purchasing units and producers should try to conclude supply-purchase contracts through negotiations before the production season begins. Responsibility of both sides should be clearly specified in the contracts and both sides must strictly abide by their agreements.

After the policy toward the rural commodity circulation is relaxed, it is necessary to educate commercial workers and peasants and require them to take into consideration the interests of all the three aspects, namely, the state, the collective, and the individual. Commercial workers must be required to further realize that because production constitutes a foundation, only by supporting peasants in enlivening the rural economy can we further develop production, guarantee market supply and steadily expand the market for industrial goods. Doing a good job in this field is the glorious duty of workers on the commercial front. The vast number of peasants must also be required to understand that only when the state has developed its construction cause and built up its industrial strength can more productive goods and consumer goods be provided for rural areas so as to promote the development of agriculture and improve the livelihood of the peasants. Peasants should be required to fulfill the mandatory purchase quotas for important agricultural products in both quality and quantity. They are encouraged to overfulfill these quotas and sell more of their products to the state so as to assist state construction and guarantee market supply. Making more contributions to the state is the duty of every commune member.

Forming a closer relationship between agriculture and commerce through enlivening rural commodity circulation and managing urban and rural markets better with the close cooperation of the departments of public security, judicial work, pricing, taxation and transportation and the department of market management will certainly promote the great development of rural commodity production and speed up the peasants' pace in becoming rich.

ZHOU HUI SPEAKS AT NATIONAL ECONOMIC MEETING

OW020501 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1635 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 26 Jan (XINHUA) -- Economic and technical cooperation among various regions in north China has brought about a new vigorous economic situation in these regions, where barriers resulting from the ownership of different regions and departments have been removed. With Tianjin as the technical export center and Beijing as the base of intelligence resources, and by making full use of favorable conditions such as coal and other rich mineral resources in Hubei, Shanxi and Nei Monggol, economic and technical cooperation and association are developing in depth with each passing day, with a view to bringing about an all-round development of industry, agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, science and culture in north China.

Such cooperation and association are playing an increasingly noticeable role in the development of various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in north China.

These remarks were made by First Secretary Zhou Hui of the Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional CPC Committee while speaking at a national report meeting on economic and technical cooperation today.

Zhou Hui said: Economic and technical cooperation between two municipalities, two provinces and one autonomous region in north China -- Beijing, Tianjin, Hubei, Shanxi and Nei Monggol -- was started in October 1981. The scope of such cooperation has now been expanded from industry to more than 40 trades and professions, such as agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, communications, education, culture, public health, scientific research and personnel training. According to incomplete statistics, so far, 299 projects of economic association, 1,735 projects of technical cooperation and 165 projects of coordinated scientific research have been completed. In addition, more than 70 different kinds of material have been exchanged between these regions, with a total value of 840 million yuan. More than 40 universities and key middle schools have also been cooperating.

In his speech, Zhou Hui summed up the experiences of north China's regions in cooperating, economically and technically. People hold: Under the guidance of the state plan, economic and technical cooperation between various regions is a long-term strategic measure. This measure is conducive to a full and more effective development and use of existing human, material, financial and natural resources. It is conducive to tapping the potentials of existing enterprises and achieving better economic results. It is conducive to promoting technical progress by introducing advanced technology to less developed areas; and it is in the interests of the state, the locality, the enterprise and the worker and is conducive to arousing the enthusiasm of all those concerned.

ZHOU JIANNAN INTERVIEW ON MACHINE BUILDING TASKS

HK011441 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 22 Jan 83 p 2

["Interview With Leading Economists" column: "Apply the 'Shoulder-Pole Electrical Machinery' Spirit To Create a New Situation -- Interview With Minister of Machine Building Zhou Jiannan"]

[Text] At the new year this year, Comrade Wan Li published an article to praise the "shoulder-pole electrical machinery" spirit of the Shanghai electrical machinery plant. Responses from different parts of the country were warm. Recently, we conducted an interview with Zhou Jiannan, the minister of machine building, on how machine building should promote the "shoulder-pole electrical machinery" spirit and create a new situation in its work.

Comrade Zhou Jiannan said: "The article written by Comrade Wan Li to praise the 'shoulder-pole electrical machinery' spirit was written in the light of and had important significance for machine building. It will spur us on. The party organization of the ministry has earnestly carried out studies and discussions on it and has made the special decision to disseminate and implement the 'shoulder-pole electrical machinery' spirit summarized by Comrade Wan Li in various machine building departments and in the enterprises under them and to apply this spirit to create a new situation in machine building.

"Machine building is the equipment department of the national economy. Whether it can march at the head of the column is closely related to the entire economic construction. Since the establishment of the Ministry of Machine Building in 1982, it has stressed serving consumers on various fronts.

"Leaders of the ministry have visited nine departments such as the departments of hydroelectric power, metallurgy, coal, oil and the chemical industry and so on to ask for their opinions on machine building and to investigate the demands of the markets. They have done a lot of work." Comrade Zhou Jiannan told us that in serving the consumers, machine building still has a long way to go. When "there were not enough" production tasks, the enterprises looked for markets everywhere and paid attention to serving the consumers. Since the second half of last year, there has been a change in the situation. At the beginning of this year, there was a great increase in production orders. Some enterprises "have had enough," thus, they slacken their efforts to serve the consumers. Under new circumstances, the Shanghai electrical machinery plant is sober-minded. They seize every minute and second to create a new situation, combine with agriculture to revitalize the economy, fully promote the role of scientific and technological personnel and the intellectuals' initiative in carrying out technical transformation and play a leading role in machine building. We must comprehensively and profoundly disseminate the "shoulder-pole electrical machinery" spirit and take the lead in becoming better. Various machine building departments should compare themselves with the "shoulder-pole electrical machinery" spirit and see where they lag behind, expose the contradictions and work out the reform measures.

Comrade Zhou Jiannan briefed us on the present situation of machine building and the tasks with which it is faced. He said that although the foundation of machine building in our country is quite good, as compared with other highly industrialized countries in the world, we lag far behind in the variety, quality and quantity of products. Most of our products can only reach the level which the industrialized countries achieved in about the 1950's. At the end of this century it is necessary for us to popularize the technology applied by the advanced countries in the 1970's and at the beginning of the 1980's. Machine building bears a heavy burden. Premier Zhao Ziyang pointed out that it is necessary to have an appropriate period for machine building to overtake. That means, in order to achieve the objectives at the end of this century, machine building should provide the other trades and professions with suitable advanced technological equipment a few years in advance. In order to achieve this we must carry out experiments, trial-produce products and put them into operation a few more years in advance. In trial-producing products we need some new equipment and new technological means. Thus, machine building must go ahead of the rest in technical transformation. Having made an analysis, we think that in 1990 machine building must basically produce principal electrical and mechanical products at a technological level which the advanced countries achieved in the 1970's and at the beginning of the 1980's and equip various departments of the national economy with such products. As for machine building, the time is short, tasks are heavy and pressure great. If we cannot do a good job, other related departments will be held up.

Under such circumstances how can we achieve a breakthrough? Comrade Zhou Jiannan said: "In order to achieve this, it is necessary to profoundly disseminate and promote the 'shoulder-pole electrical machinery' spirit in the machine building departments, have a high sense of responsibility and urgency, seize every minute and second to push forward technological advancement, increase economic results and wholeheartedly serve the consumers." He said: The "shoulder-pole electrical machinery" spirit is a powerful motive force in creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. If machine building fully promotes this spirit, our goal of struggle will certainly be realized.

GAO YANGWEN INTERVIEW ON COAL PRODUCTION TARGET

Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 1 Jan 83 p 2

["Interview With Leading Economists" column by reporters Lian Yimin [6647 0001 3046] and Ding Shi [0002 1102]: "Ensure Quadrupling by Doubling -- Coal Minister Gao Yangwen Speaks on Strategic Target for the Coal Industry"]

[Text] Will the coal production in the next 18 years satisfy the needs of industrial and agricultural developments? In order to answer this question, we interviewed Gao Yangwen, minister of coal industry.

Comrade Gao Yangwen told us that since the grand strategic target was put forth by the 12th CPC National Congress, the question of whether coal production, which is the main source of energy in our country, can be promoted has become a matter of great concern to the people throughout the country. We cadres and workers on the coal front can feel the great pressure on our shoulders. We have held many meetings to discuss this matter and have made up our minds to go all out to create a new situation in coal production so that coal output in our country can be doubled, that is, can be increased from more than 0.6 billion tons to 1.2 billion tons by the end of this century, on the basis of raising economic returns and economizing on energy resources, and that the target of quadrupling the total industrial and agricultural output value can be guaranteed. This is the strategic target for the coal industry in the new historical period. We have confidence in the fulfillment of this target.

Is this a "high target" and a "rash advance?" As some people are worrying about this matter, we asked Comrade Gao Yangwen to offer his opinions. He first showed us the following two data: 1) The average annual growth rate. The average annual growth rate of the increase from 0.6 to 1.2 billion tons in 20 years is 3.4 percent. However, from 1950 to 1980, the average annual growth rate of coal production in the whole country was 10 percent, during which the "First 5-Year Plan" period saw an increase of 14.5 percent, and there was also an increase of 5.2 percent in the "Fifth 5-Year Plan" period, which was lower than other periods. All these growth rates are higher than the present one. 2) The quantity of increase. In order to double coal output in 20 years, there must be an average annual increase of 30 million tons. During the "Third" and "Fourth 5-Year Plan" periods, the average annual increase was about 25 million tons. In the "Fifth 5-Year Plan" period, it reached more than 27 million tons. Since the production capacity has been increased and more new pits, which are larger in scope, have been put into production, it is possible that a greater increase will be made in the future.

Then he briefly analyzed the advantageous conditions for doubling coal output. 1) The CPC Central Committee and the State Council have attached great importance to the coal industry and have taken it as a strategic stress. They have supported its development with funds, material and human resources. 2) There are rich coal resources in our country. As has been surveyed so far, there is a deposit of more than 640 billion tons of coal in our country. 3) Over the past 30-odd years, a production capacity of producing 0.6 billion tons of coal has been established and a contingent of more than 4 million staff and workers have been built up, 4) Some mines have gained experiences in mechanized mining. Last year, five comprehensive coal extraction brigades topped 1 million tons in their annual production, and were among the advanced in the world. Since the capacity of producing coal mine machinery has been increased, we shall be able to reform the old pits with large quantity of advanced equipment. These are grounds and forceful guarantees for doubling coal production.

"Of course," Comrade Gao Yangwen said, "it is an arduous task for us to realize this target. There are many difficulties. After citing five weak points in coal production, he said that it will be difficult to increase the production capacity by 0.6 billion tons in 18 years, which was achieved in 30 years in the past, if we do not make great efforts and blaze new trails.

In order to blaze a trail for a quicker development in coal production, the main leading comrades of the Ministry of Coal Industry have gone deep into the pits and worksites many times to investigate, study and conscientiously sum up both positive and negative experiences. They have repeatedly consulted coal experts and have worked out an initial plan for blazing a new trail. Recently, the Ministry of Coal Industry held a national conference on coal production work to collect opinions of leading comrades and technicians from various local coal enterprises, to pool collective wisdom and unify thinking, and to discuss the question of blazing a new trail and creating a new situation. At the conference, the following four strategic stresses for the work in the future were decided: firmly grasp technological reform of the existing pits; in building new pits, concentrate efforts on opencast mining and construction of medium- and small-sized pits, while large pits are built and put into production by stages; forcefully foster and develop local mines; and develop education and science.

After giving a brief introduction of the national work conference, Comrade Gao Yangwen said cheerfully that since our comrades have studied the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress, they have broadened their vision and have a very good mental attitude. They hold identical views and are energetic. They all hold that when correct policies are implemented to mobilize the initiative of various fields in the building of mines and coal production is developed on a foundation of advanced science and technology, the coal industry is full of hopes and it is perfectly possible to achieve the target of ensuring quadrupling by doubling.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON COLLEGE ENROLLMENT ENDS

OW301117 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1544 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Text] Kunming, 26 Jan (XINHUA) -- How to reform and improve the enrollment system of institutes of higher learning with Chinese characteristics was the main topic for discussion at the 1983 national conference on the enrollment work of institutes of higher learning which ended on 26 January. In addition to discussing and formulating various regulations related to the 1983 enrollment of new students, the conference drew up concrete work plan for this year.

The conference, which was convened by the Ministry of Education, affirmed all the achievements in enrollment work by institutes of higher learning since the system of holding entrance examinations for new students was restored in 1977. The conference participants agreed that the current system and measures related to joint entrance examinations are basically suitable to China's present condition. They pointed out: In view of China's development and reform in the field of politics as well as in economics, it is absolutely necessary to reform the system of enrollment of new students in order to provide sufficient competent personnel for the four modernizations.

Participants to the conference also pointed out that reform of the enrollment system should be carried out in line with the following four principles: 1) It must help improve the selection and training of talented and competent personnel in the institutes of higher learning. 2) It must help promote and raise the standard of education in the middle and primary schools. 3) It must help produce a positive impact on society, promote the building of socialist spiritual civilization, and maintain and strengthen social stability and unity.

4) It must help cultivate talented and competent personnel needed on all fronts of the country and enable them to play constructive roles in the modernization undertakings. At present, the reform of the enrollment system should particularly proceed from the real needs for rural economic development. It should also meet the peasants' needs to boost production, become well-off through engaging in labor, as well as satisfy their yearning for talented and competent people. In any case, the road should be opened for channeling enough talented and competent personnel to the rural areas.

Participants to the conference emphasized: The enrollment work of institutes of higher learning is a key link not only in cultural construction but also in ideological construction. The enrollment work is so important that it concerns the needs of socialist construction and the training of new socialist people for the state in the coming decades. Therefore, we must do a good job in this work.

Participants to the conference held vivid discussions on how to reform this year's enrollment system and exchanged experience of last year's work. Huang Xinbai, vice minister of education, presided over the conference, which was held in Kunming from 16 to 26 January. More than 170 persons attended this conference. They were responsible comrades of education offices or bureaus, bureaus of higher learning and the enrollment offices of 29 different provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions; comrades in charge of enrollment of 35 different institutes of higher learning and 47 ministries or commissions of the central government; and representatives from 6 middle schools.

LIGHT INDUSTRY MEETING EMPHASIZES RURAL MARKET

OW311229 Beijing XINHUA in English 1522 GMT 28 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, January 28 (XINHUA) -- Emphasis on light industry must be shifted to meet the demand of the rural market while efforts are to be made to adapt to the changing tastes of both urban and rural consumers, according to Yang Bo, China's minister of light industry. He was speaking at a national work conference on light industry now in session in Beijing.

The 62-year-old minister told provincial and municipal directors in charge of light industry attending the conference that the demand of the rural market for light industrial goods is growing fast -- keeping pace with the rapid development of agriculture-- and every effort should be made to meet the needs of the 800 million peasants.

"This is key to a faster and healthier development of light industry in China," he said.

Preliminary statistics indicate that China's light industrial output value reached 281.1 billion yuan in 1982, an increase of 5.6 percent over 1981. The enterprises directly under the Ministry of Light Industry registered an output value of 111.2 billion yuan in 1982.

Though the growth is faster than expected, the minister said, it still lags behind the rapidly expanding purchasing power of the people, especially in rural areas. The overstock of some light industrial goods is due mainly to inferior quality and a lack of variety, and shows that the management of some enterprises has been insensitive to changes in consumption patterns.

"The gap between supply and demand will remain for a long time to come," Yang Bao said.

The minister said that in 1983 more efforts are needed to restructure both enterprises and the product mix, to carry out technical transformation and to reform the management system.

State investment in light industrial construction projects in 1983 will be seven percent more than in 1982, he said. Advanced technologies and equipment are scheduled to be adopted to replace outdated equipment.

The responsibility system should be instituted in all enterprises, so that the initiative of the workers will be fully mobilized, the minister said. It should combine the interests of the state, the enterprises and the workers.

Contract System Stressed

OW301952 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1404 GMT 28 Jan 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 28 Jan (XINHUA) -- The reform of the management system and operations of light industry should emphasize the word "contract" and break the old practice of "everyone eating from the same big pot" and "giving everyone an iron rice bowl." It is necessary to initiate a system of management responsibility with a contract as its core which integrates the interests of the state, the collective and the individuals. This is an important task set by the national meeting of light industry department and bureau directors being held in Beijing after it summarized the experience of experimental management reform at selected enterprises, including the Sihui County porcelain factory in Guangdong Province.

The Sihui County porcelain factory is a small state-run factory primarily producing fine China teacups. It once operated at a loss incurring a total loss of more than 260,000 yuan from 1977 to the end of 1980. The Sihui County government once planned to close it. Later, Jiang Yuan, Gao Huosheng and eight other workers of the factory voluntarily proposed to contract for the operation of the factory. After consultations with the county economic committee and finance bureau, they formally signed a collective agreement in May of 1981. The agreement provides that the contract period will last 3 years, that the contracted porcelain factory remains a state enterprise, and that the contracting collective of workers and staff members will independently manage the enterprise as far as state policies permit.

Since the workers and staff members contracted for the operation of the Sihui County porcelain factory, they, who know their jobs, have adopted flexible operational measures, enforced strict management and, therefore, remarkably improved its economic results. At the end of 1982 they not only paid off a debt amounting to 32,000 yuan which they owed before they signed the contract, but also the industry and commerce taxes which they paid to the state increased by 400 percent as compared with the taxes they paid before signing the contract. The workers happily describe the contract as indeed effective.

While affirming the experience of the Sihui County porcelain factory, the meeting also introduced the experience of experimental contracted operations at selected collectives and enterprises under the No 2 light industry departments of various provinces including Jilin, Liaoning, Henan, Hubei and Hunan. Their experience proves that the output related system of contracted responsibility implemented in the rural areas is also applicable to small collective or state light industry enterprises.

After summarizing the experience of various localities, the meeting called on the light industry department to reform its management system and operation in a resolute and orderly way. According to different situations, the meeting proposed several contract forms for use by various localities as a reference for reform:

-- Large and medium-sized state enterprises should, in view of their own situation, learn from the experience of the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company in implementing the system of economic responsibility. Within an enterprise, total work quotas may remain unchanged, but the quotas for various departments may differ and no ceiling should be set for individuals' work. Some enterprises may substitute taxes for profits delivered to the state and assume sole responsibility for their profits or losses.

-- Collectively-owned enterprises should truly be run according to the characteristics of a collective economy, keep separate accounts and assume sole responsibility for their profits or losses rather than letting the state keep unified accounts and assume the responsibility for their profits or losses. Under the precondition that the state gets the larger portion, the collective gets the smaller portion and the individuals get the fractions, the collectively-owned enterprises should firmly adhere to the principle of to each according to his work with regard to the wages for their workers and staff. They may also practice floating wages.

-- Small collectively-owned or state enterprises may try various forms of contract responsibility system. Some enterprises that are operating at a loss may try a system of contract responsibility for losses. In order to follow proper steps, various localities should proceed from their realities, conduct experiments at selected enterprises first and then popularize the experiences of successful enterprises.

BA YI RADIO COMMENTS ON SHULTZ' VISIT TO PRC

OW011829 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1325 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] On the eve of U.S. Secretary of State Shultz' visit to China, the Reagan administration has applied a series of political, diplomatic, trade and military pressures against our country in order to force us to make concessions in talks with Shultz. This only shows that U.S. imperialism has lost its sense of the times and thinks that China is still as weak and easy to bully as it was in the 19th century.

It can be said with certainty today that the smiling-face diplomacy that the United States has been using toward us is no more than a means to achieve its ends. All facts show that since the founding of New China, U.S. imperialism has all along been hostile to the Chinese people, as it was 150 years ago.

A few years ago, Sino-U.S. relations improved for a while. That was because the United States hoped that China would become a pawn in its global strategy, especially its anti-Soviet strategy. But, when our party declared that China needed a lasting peaceful environment to build socialism, that China would defend world peace and that the Chinese people refuse to be instigated or incited by anyone, when our party took some steps aimed at improving Sino-Soviet relations, U.S. imperialism right away revealed its true ferocious features.

Politically, it connived with a supported Dr Wang Bingzhang, a student sent by our country, in founding a magazine specifically designed to attack our party and leaders, ZHONG GUO ZHI CHUN [CHINESE SPRING], and mustered those who do not want to come home to rig up a reactionary organization with the so-called aim of striving for the democratization of Chinese Society. U.S. intelligence agencies also instigated Chinese students to ask for permission to remain in the United States. In the past year or so alone, some 1,000 Chinese students in the United States have asked for political asylum.

In foreign affairs, the U.S. Government, under cover of the Taiwan Relations Act, openly treats Taiwan as a country, and the Taiwan authorities as a government, and in a disguised way denies that there is but one China and that there is only one Chinese Government. And it is providing so-called defensive supplies and weapons to our Taiwan Province, as if to a country. The Americans are trying in this way to prevent the Chinese people from settling the Taiwan issue through peaceful means.

In trade, the U.S. Government pursues a discriminatory policy and imposes many restrictions. In Sino-U.S. talks on textile products, the U.S. imperialist representative was inflexible and arrogant, requested the Chinese side alone to make a lot of concessions and even went so far as to go back on his word, putting our foreign trade in a position where it is faced with serious setbacks.

Militarily, the Reagan administration, while maintaining former U.S. President Carter's instruction on having U.S. nuclear weapons permanently aimed at 100 strategic targets in China, has stepped up military encirclement of our country. While Shultz will be visiting China, the United States has dispatched military representatives to South Korea to discuss the matter of forming a military alliance of the United States, Japan, South Korea and Taiwan. While supply modern weapons to Taiwan, U.S. imperialism is also supplying South Korea with large numbers of modern aircraft and guided missiles. It has stationed electronic intelligence units in Japan and South Korea for the specific purpose of gathering military information from North Korea and China.

From the above, it can be said with certainty that U.S. imperialism's hostile strategic policy toward the Chinese people will never change. Any illusion with regard to the U.S. authorities is against the interests of the country and nation, and is a crime against the people.

FURTHER ON SICHUAN FOURTH PARTY CONGRESS

Yang Rudai on Provincial Tasks

HK010222 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 31 Jan 83

[Text] By the end of this century the province must guarantee to quadruple its total annual industrial and agricultural output value and strive to do even better, by raising the figure from 45.5 billion yuan in 1980 to over 190 billion yuan in the year 2000. This is the strategic task for Sichuan put forward by Comrade Yang Rudai in his report at the Fourth Sichuan Provincial Party Congress.

Comrade Yang Rudai said: By that time the province will have made major progress in modernizing its national economy, and its total industrial and agricultural output value and production of major products will be in the front rank of the whole country. There will be great changes in urban and rural construction and the transport and communications situation. There will be very great developments in science and technology and culture and education. The incomes of urban and rural people will show great increases and people will reach a comfortably well-off level in their material and cultural life.

Great changes will occur in the province's deployment of productive force and in its entire economic state in the course of accomplishing these goals. We will set up an economic structure with all-round development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fisheries, simultaneous development of light and heavy industry, and coordinated progress of agriculture, industry and commerce. We will form large, medium and small economic zones centered on the cities and industrial bases, with integration of urban and rural areas and mutual dovetailing of the special features of all localities. In short, by the end of the century we will build a Sichuan with political stability and unity, prosperous and rich economy, developed culture, happy and peaceful life for the people, and high spiritual and moral standards, which will make still greater contributions to the motherland's socialist modernization.

How can the province go about achieving quadruplication? Comrade Yang Rudai pointed out:

1. We must do a good job in laying the agricultural foundation and ensure coordinated development and mutual promotion of agriculture, industry and commerce.
2. We must base our efforts on the existing enterprises and embark on a new path of economic construction centered on improving economic results.
3. Under the guidance of the unified state plans, we must base our efforts on the province's superior economic features and weak links, and make strategic breakthroughs at key points.
4. We must rely on the correctness of party policies and on the progress of science and technology.
5. We must integrate the building of material civilization with the building of socialist spiritual civilization and socialist democracy, and grasp these three things together.

Comrade Yang Rudai said: Carrying out all-round and systematic reform is the most important task facing us after this congress. Comrade Deng Xiaoping has stressed many times that it is essential to carry out a whole series of reforms in order to accomplish the four modernizations, otherwise they cannot be accomplished. Reform must imbue the entire process of building the four modernizations. Reform is the common task of every front, area, department and unit. The tide of reform is surging forward irresistibly.

We must stand at the forefront of this tide of history, emancipate our minds still more, summon up still firmer resolve, make our work style still sounder, and promote the healthy development of all reforms so as to win victory in building the four modernizations in Sichuan.

Comrade Yang Rudai pointed out in his report: On the questions of strengthening the building of the leadership groups at all levels and promoting the cooperation of new and old cadres and replacement of old by new, the old comrades indeed play an important role. He said: In view of the problems of overage and lack of knowledge in the leadership groups, the party committees at all levels have devoted very great effort to cultivating and promoting outstanding middle-aged and young cadres, with the focus on solving the strategic problem of making the leadership groups revolutionized, younger, better educated and more specialized. In the past 4 years the province has promoted over 5,000 middle-aged and young cadres to leading posts at and above county level. In half of the county leadership groups, the average age has now dropped to below 45. The number of middle-aged and young cadres in the provincial party and government leadership groups is also gradually increasing. After the fifth plenary session, the provincial CPC Committee started to consider the issues of cooperation of new and old cadres and replacement of old by new and of gradually bringing about transition and succession. The old comrades have paid attention to passing on experience, setting an example, and have given free rein to the middle-aged and young cadres to be steeled and matured in practical work.

Last year, in accordance with the 12th party congress spirit, after repeated discussion and airing of views, the provincial CPC Committee took a relatively big stride toward the goal of transforming the cadre force in four ways in the assignment of the provincial leadership group. This was affirmed and approved by the Central Committee.

As far as the leadership group of the provincial CPC Committee is concerned, the average age of the Standing Committee members has been reduced from 62.6 to 57.5, and the number of members with university education levels has risen from 17.4 percent to 40 percent. The number of secretaries and deputy secretaries has been reduced from 14 to 4, and their average age has dropped from 63.4 to 63, while half of them have university education level.

Following the readjustment of the leadership groups of the provincial-level departments, over 30 percent of their members will be below age 50 and possess university or college education levels.

Comrade Yang Rudai said in his report: Under the premise of improving all-round economic results, the province's industrial production should grow at an annual rate of not less than 6 percent in the next 5 years. He said: This requires that we carry out readjustment and consolidation of the existing enterprises, tangibly improve management standards and fully reach production potentials. We must readjust irrational product, enterprise and organizational structures, and carry out the integration and reorganization of enterprises according to the principle of cooperation between specialized departments and economic rationality. With the key cities as the backing, and following the lines of natural economic zones and internal-external contacts, we should organize and establish various forms of tight or loose economic combinations. In accordance with the State Council regulations, we must resolve to suspend, amalgamate or switch to other production enterprises with high input consumption and backward products, which have been running at a loss for a long time and [words indistinct]. Heavy industry must continue to readjust its service orientation and greatly reduce its input consumption, especially of energy. Light industry must improve itself and work hard to produce a new generation of products and improve its competitiveness.

We must do a good job in dovetailing and coordinating industry and commerce, increase the sales of industrial goods, and strive to increase foreign trade and exports, the export of technology and labor and the undertaking of contract projects abroad, so as to make more foreign exchange for the state.

The consolidation of industrial and commercial enterprises is getting underway throughout the province this year. It is necessary to focus on key points, provide appropriate guidance, and inspect and accept the results of consolidation group by group. The whole process should be completed by 1985. As a result of this consolidation, the leadership, management, and technical standards and the economic results in the enterprises should show marked improvement. We should also set up a number of Shoudu steel plant-type enterprises in 2 or 3 years; and one-third of the enterprises should meet the criteria for six-good enterprises in 5 years.

Comrade Yang Rudai announced in his report: Chengdu and Chongqing cities and Yibin Prefecture have now started their structural reforms. The other prefectures, cities, counties and lower units will also start this work this year. On the question of restructuring, Comrade Yang Rudai stressed the extreme importance and urgency of completing the structural reform of the party and government and speeding up the reform of the economic setup. He said: Carrying out restructuring in all fields of socialist society, getting rid of certain old and outdated cardinal links in the production relations and the superstructure, and meeting the needs of the development of social productive force is an extremely important and urgent revolutionary task facing us.

Comrade Yang Rudai said: Structural reform is the first step in the whole of the reform process. It is the first tough battle since the 12th party congress. The province has now basically completed the abolition and amalgamation of organs and the readjustment of leadership groups in the structural reform of the province's party and government organs. The next stage consists mainly of defining clear fields of responsibility and function and setting up responsibility systems and putting them on a sound basis. In places carrying out restructuring, the leaders must have clearly defined division of work, and it is necessary to set up two groups, one to grasp production and the other to carry out restructuring, to ensure the smooth progress of both tasks. Relaxing the reins, getting out of joint and other signs of disorder are prohibited.

On carrying out reforms in the economic setup, Comrade Yang Rudai stressed: It is essential to stick to the basic principle for economic reform, that is, we must take socialist state-owned industry as the dominant factor, develop various economic and management forms, take planned economy as the dominant factor and regulation by market mechanism as supplementary, take a firm grasp of the major aspects and relax the grasp of the minor ones, bring into play the role of the various economic levers, eliminate the separation of areas, departments, and urban and rural areas, and set up an economic management system centered on the large and medium cities, with integration of urban and rural areas and of departments and regions at different levels. We must handle properly the relationship between the state, the collective and the individual laborer, set up and put on a sound basis all types of management responsibility systems centered on contracted responsibilities, with integration of the interests of the three parties and links between workers' welfare and the fruits of their labor. We must overcome the defects of state monopoly of revenue and expenditure, having everybody eating out of a big pot, and egalitarianism, and further enliven the economy.

Comrade Yang Rudai expounded on reforms in large and medium state-owned enterprises, the field of commodity circulation, and the commodity-management system. He put forward demands and made arrangements for these tasks.

On the reform of the economic structure at county-level and below, Comrade Yang Rudai fully affirmed the initial achievements of the pilot projects in Guanghan, Xindu and Qionglai counties, and encouraged them to continue to boldly carry out reforms, expand their achievements, and perfect and improve their work.

Comrade Yang Rudai also pointed out: All departments of the superstructure must carry out reforms. They must constantly improve their management system, change their systems and work methods, embark on new paths and create a new situation.

Yang Rudai on Work Improvement

HK020157 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Excerpts] Comrade Yang Rudai said in his report at the Fourth Sichuan Provincial Party Congress: To change from poor to rich, rural Sichuan must continue to uphold the principle of promoting diversification without the slightest slackening of grain production, handle well the relationship between grain and diversification, and follow the path of all-round development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fisheries and comprehensive operation of agriculture, industry and commerce.

He said: We must improve forestry and solve the problems of destroying forests for land reclamation and of ecological imbalance to dig out the root of poverty. We must make rational use of natural resources and manpower to develop diversification in a big way so as to increase income and plant the root of richness. We must also ensure steady growth in the province's grain production, so as to have a steady foothold. As a result of several years of readjustment, Sichuan has gained notable achievements in its cropping arrangements. In the future, the grain area must certainly not be reduced any more. We must ensure that grain is sown on all suitable land, and also strive to raise the yields. We must also rationally arrange suitable areas for growing industrial crops. Land unsuitable for growing crops should gradually be turned back to forestry and animal husbandry.

He said: In the next 5 years, the province should strive to raise its grain yields to 1,000 jin of rice, 800 jin of corn and 500 jin over 80 percent of the sown areas. We should ensure an annual grain output increase of 2 to 3 billion jin. Average rural net income per capita should rise by 20 to 30 yuan. Average net income in 1987 should exceed 300 yuan, and average income should exceed 200 yuan on one-third of the production teams, 300 yuan on another third, and 400 yuan on the other third.

Comrade Yang Rudai demanded in his report that the party members and people of all nationalities in the province get a good grasp of work in the next 5 years, and strive for fundamental turns for the better in the financial and economic situation, the social mood and the party work style. He said: In the next 5 years, as far as economic and social development are concerned, we must fulfill the tasks for the last 3 years of the 6th 5-Year Plan and the first 2 years of the 7th, implement in depth the principle of readjustment, restructuring, reorganization and upgrading, carry out all-round reforms of systems, speed up the pace of reforms, and harmonize all relationships. In this way we can achieve continual development of industrial and agricultural production, marked improvement in economic results, basic stability of prices, further improvement in living standards, and balanced budgets with a surplus. While vigorously promoting the building of material civilization, we must strengthen the building of socialist spiritual civilization and socialist democracy. It is therefore necessary to carry out the following tasks:

1. Get a tight grasp of economic work -- the central task -- and ensure sustained growth in industrial and agricultural production and continual improvement in living standards.

2. Complete the party and government structural reforms, and speed up the pace of reforms of the system.
3. Centered on communist ideology, strengthen the building of socialist spiritual civilization.
4. Set up socialist democracy and legal system and consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity.

Comrade Yang Rudai said: To strengthen the building of socialist spiritual civilization centered on communist ideology is the task of the whole party and the common task of all fronts. He said: Socialist spiritual civilization includes cultural and ideological building, two aspects that penetrate and stimulate each other. We must understand the special urgency of developing education. Science and culture for the modernization drive, seriously implement the policy on intellectuals, bring into full play the initiative of the intellectuals and stimulate the continuous development of cultural building. We must resolve to increase investment in brains, improve the conditions for running schools and use various channels and forms to promote education. We must bring about a big change in the province's education in 5 to 10 years. We should basically introduce universal primary education in areas inhabited by 70 percent of the total province's population by 1987, while agricultural and vocational senior middle schools should account for 30 percent of the number of students at this level.

We must continue to implement the orientation of serving the people and socialism and the guideline of letting a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend, to further develop socialist culture. We must get on with consolidating and restructuring the literature and art units and conduct education in communist ideology in depth. This is the core of socialist spiritual civilization. The education in communist ideology must be integrated with the socialist principles currently being practiced in economic and social life, such as distribution according to work.

Presidium Meets

HK020113 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Summary] The Fourth Sichuan Provincial Party Congress Presidium held its second and third meetings on the afternoon and evening of 1 February. The second meeting approved a draft resolution on the work report delivered by Comrade Yang Rudai. The resolution is to be submitted to the congress for approval. The meeting discussed the list of candidates for election to the provincial CPC Committee, Advisory Committee and Discipline Inspection Committee. Comrade Yang Xizong presided at the meeting.

The third meeting approved the lists of candidates for election to the three committees. The lists will be handed to the congress delegations for discussion. Comrade Nie Ronggui presided at this meeting.

SICHUAN TO SPEED UP INDUSTRIAL REFORMS

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[Text] The Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee and government recently decided to proceed from reality and speed up the progress of reforms in different types of areas and enterprises this year. The main points of these reform policies are: Select two big enterprises in Chengdu and Chongqing cities for instituting the Shoudu steel company method of contracted responsibilities for progressive increase of profits; expand the scope of the pilot projects in substituting taxes for delivery of profits and taking sole responsibility for profit and loss; institute a variety of management methods in small state-owned enterprises, such as ownership by the state and management by the collective with sole responsibility for profit or loss, or individual worker contracted responsibilities and so on; institute the system of sole responsibility for profit or loss with regard to state taxes and the investment;

increase the number of enterprises acting as pilot projects in wages reform; and organize comprehensive pilot projects in reforming the economic setup in Chongqing City.

At present, in accordance with the provincial CPC Committee's demands, the leaders at all levels on the provincial industry and communications front are resolved to grasp coordination measures so that the reforms of the province's economic setup can proceed in a sound and orderly way.

SICHUAN REFORMS SCIENCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

HK311526 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 23 Jan 83 p 1

[Report by Li Jiajie [2621 1367 2638]: "Sichuan Proposes Four Measures for Reforming Management System in Science and Technology"]

[Text] On 21 January, the Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee and government proposed four measures for further reforming the management system in science and technology.

These measures are:

1. The provincial CPC Committee and government are to establish authoritative organizations to direct and coordinate, under the leadership of the responsible comrades of the provincial CPC Committee and in a unified and planned way, the scientific and technological force of various units, ranging from national defense departments to civil scientific and technological research bodies, institutes of higher learning, and so on. At present, the irrational allocation of scientific and technological personnel must first of all be readjusted. Those scientific and technological personnel who have few jobs to do or just remain idle and those who cannot apply their professional knowledge at their present posts must be transferred or temporarily transferred to the departments which badly need their services. On the other hand, professional personnel who are urgently needed should be recruited from other provinces as well, and various fronts are required to give the green light to the recruitment of professional personnel.
2. Replenish organizational and personnel departments and all financial and economic leading departments with leading cadres who have reached a fair level of scientific and technological knowledge and are enthusiastic in supporting the scientific and technological cause.
3. Support scientific and technological personnel in promoting various forms of contracting for technical work, allow them to sign contracts for joint research to develop new products, contracts for transferring technological patent rights, contracts for consulting services, contracts for technical training, and so on; and safeguard the legitimate rights of scientific and technological personnel to receive their remuneration in accordance with the contracts.
4. Restructure specialized scientific and technological research organizations. For agriculture, the existing agricultural scientific research system which was established based on administrative divisions must be reorganized, and a new system consisting of the east Sichuan, west Sichuan, north Sichuan and south Sichuan agricultural research centers must be set up in light of natural conditions and based on agricultural economic divisions. For industry, scientific research centers must be set up for different trades, and the province must establish technical service organizations to provide services ranging from analysis and testing to scientific and technological information, computing techniques, popularization and application, and so on.

The Sichuan Provincial People's Government also announced on 21 January that the province's expenditures in scientific and technological research in 1983 would be increased by 25 percent over the base of 1980, and would keep on increasing year after year.

SICHUAN HOLDS MEETING ON 11TH CYL CONGRESS

HK010914 Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Jan 83 p 1

[Report by Xie Moqun [6208 2875 5025] "Vigorously Open Up a New Situation in CYL Work in Our Province"]

[Text] On the afternoon of 18 January, the provincial CYL Committee and the Chengdu Municipal CYL Committee jointly held a meeting at the Jinjiang auditorium in Chengdu to convey the guidelines of the 11th CYL Congress. The meeting called on CYL organs at all levels and the vast number of CYL members to conscientiously study, publicize and implement these guidelines and, centering around the tasks put forward by the provincial party committee, to open up a new situation in CYL work in our province and heroically march toward the bright future of socialist modernization.

Responsible comrades of the Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee and Chengdu Municipal CPC Committee Yang Rudai, Tian Bao, Zhang Lixing, Huang Qizao, Hu Maozhou, Xiong Yuzhong, Thang Suhua and Gong Xulun attended the meeting.

Responsible persons of provincial and municipal departments concerned, as well as responsible persons of party and government organs of some factories and mines, schools and neighborhood organizations, CYL cadres and members and young people, totaling more than 3,500 people, attended the meeting.

The meeting was presided over by Tao Wuxian, secretary of the Chengdu Municipal CYL Committee. Yang Chonghui, secretary of the provincial CYL Committee, conveyed the instructions. After briefing the meeting on the grand occasion of the 11th CYL Congress and explaining its significance, he pointed out: The great historical task of achieving the grand objective formulated by the 12th CPC Congress has to a great extent fallen on the shoulders of today's young people. The CYL's task is to unite and lead its members and youth to courageously forge ahead and take up this great historical task with the spirit of holding themselves responsible to the motherland and to the people. At present, our work concerning youth still lags behind historical needs and everyday requirements. We must strengthen the CYL ideologically and organizationally and enhance its mass nature and vanguard role. Through practice, we should train men of action who are politically reliable, ideologically tough, diligent in their study and capable of opening a new situation in work among the ranks of CYL members.

Comrade Yang Chonghui pointed out: On the basis of properly organizing the study of the guidelines of the 11th CYL Congress, the vast number of CYL members and young people in our province must strive to make notable progress in the following three respects: First, consciously arm ourselves with communist ideas and use these ideas to guide our action. Second, earnestly do our work well and fulfill the great historical mission entrusted to us with really outstanding achievements. Third, be vanguards in building socialist spiritual civilization and make contributions toward fostering new socialist habits. Around and during the Spring Festival, CYL members and the young people must do a good job of publicizing family planning, frugally prepare weddings and resolutely oppose gambling and extravagance and waste. In shops, we must foster a firm belief in communism and become people with lofty ideals; foster the new habit of "five stresses and four beauties" and become people with moral integrity; foster the ambition of opening up the treasure house of knowledge and become educated people; and foster the concept of observing law and discipline and become people with a sense of discipline.

Yang Rudai, secretary of the provincial party committee, also spoke at the meeting.

He said: Party committees at all levels in our province must help CYL committees at all levels to convey and implement the guidelines of the 11th CYL Congress. In the process of doing this, party committees at all levels should strengthen and improve leadership over CYL work and CYL committees at all levels should strengthen themselves and open up a new situation in their work.

Comrade Yang Rudai pointed out: Our principal tasks for this year may be summed up in the following: First, resolutely carry out reform, especially organizational reform and reform in the administrative system. Second, pay close attention to economic construction and ensure the continuous growth of industrial and agricultural production and construction in all fields. Third, do a good job in building spiritual civilization. We believe that the conveyance and study of the guidelines of the 11th CYL Congress will definitely greatly raise the consciousness of the vast number of CYL members and youth, arouse their boundless political enthusiasm and inspire them to plunge into the 3 glorious tasks put forward by the 11th CYL Congress, namely, to work heroically for the 4 modernizations, to assiduously study in accordance with the requirements of the 4 modernizations and foster new habits that conform to the needs of the 4 modernizations. For our province, this means plunging into the principal tasks that must be fulfilled this year and fully giving play to their role as the vanguard and shock force.

Comrade Yang Rudai emphatically pointed out: The whole party must attach importance to youth work and strengthen and improve leadership over CYL work. An outstanding feature of the highly successful 11th CYL congress was that it was filled with the concern and trust shown by the party Central Committee and proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation for the younger generation from beginning to end. Leading comrades of party committees at all levels must take the leading comrades of the Central Committee and the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation as their example and truly show concern and trust for the vast number of young people. Party committees at all levels must put CYL work on their agenda, listen to reports on CYL work at least twice a year, discuss CYL work and help CYL organs solve actual problems that must and can be solved. Provided that party committees at all levels effectively strengthen and improve leadership over CYL work with communist foresight and sagacity and the spirit of assuming full responsibility for the party's cause through to the end, provided that CYL organs at all levels closely follow the advancing steps of the party and the people and truly become a vigorous hard core for uniting and educating the young people, and provided that CYL members and the vast number of young people will fight hard to bring about prosperity in China, we will definitely be able to fulfill the tasks entrusted us by the party Central Committee and open up a new situation.

SHULTZ TRIP 'CRITICAL' TO SINO-U.S. RELATIONS

HK020310 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 2 Feb 83 p 2

[Editorial: "Why Is Shultz Coming"]

[Text] Today, Shultz comes to Beijing for a 4-day visit. Why is Shultz coming?

Henry Kissinger came for the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations. Sure enough, through the joint efforts of China and the United States, the two countries finally restored their normal relations.

Alexander Haig came to eliminate the difference of opinion between China and the United States. He achieved certain common understanding on the "parallel strategic interests" between China and the United States concerning Soviet expansion at that time.

Now that the time and situation have changed and China and the United States have long ago restored diplomatic relations, they can readjust their relations along an established orbit. At the same time, China's so-called "parallel strategic interests" with the Soviet Union have already lost their significance as China resolutely adheres to its "independent" diplomatic policy and will never play the "U.S. card."

However, a difference of opinion does exist between China and the United States and this is hindering the development of Sino-U.S. relations.

The most serious issue is U.S. arms sales to Taiwan. Since the United States recognizes only one China, acknowledges that Taiwan is a part of China and admits that the reunification of China is an internal affair of China, why should it sell arms to an area of China to be used against the PRC? Is this not a flagrant interference in China's internal affairs? China has already exercised great forbearance. In the Sino-U.S. joint communique published last year, China gave consent to the gradual reduction and final cessation of the U.S. arms sales. However, the Reagan administration went back on its word, and before the ink on the communique dried it declared that its reduction and final cessation of arms sales should be based on the prerequisite that China must adopt peaceful means in reunifying the motherland. Later, it furthermore announced that it would not be bound by the communique. This has made it impossible for Sino-U.S. relations to develop and has even caused a retrogression in these relations. The United States is trying to establish a firm friendly relationship with another country while peremptorily interfering in that country's internal affairs. How can this double-dealing practice be accepted by the other party? The return of Taiwan to the motherland is China's resolute and unshakable national policy. It is impossible to evade this issue.

We cannot stress the international "parallel strategic interests" at the expense of our concern for the Taiwan issue. In carrying out an "independent" diplomatic policy "with the initiative remaining in its own hands," China is obliged to base its external activities on its national interests. Out of this consideration, China is willing to improve its relations with the Soviet Union, seek a solution to the outstanding border issues and promote trade and cultural exchanges between the two countries. For this reason, there will be arduous and prolonged consultations as the big-power chauvinism and expansionism on the part of the Soviet Union blocks the progress of the talks. However, China will not take a clear stand to oppose the Soviet Union in order to seek common strategic interests with the United States. Nor, of course, will China use the Soviet Union to counter the United States. Handling its relations with the Soviet Union separately from the handling of its relations with the United States is a requirement resulting from its diplomatic policy of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in its own hands. It is precisely because of this requirement that China refuses to play either the so-called "Soviet card" or the "U.S. card."

Before Shultz left for China, he discussed China issues with Caspar Weinberger, Clark, Kissinger and Brown. This fully showed the importance that the United States attaches to this visit by Shultz and the U.S. willingness to improve Sino-U.S. relations. The Reagan administration has already been in office for 2 years, but Sino-U.S. relations have continuously been in trouble. There is not much time left. How can Reagan account for this to the people in his country if he does not patch up the holes and retrieve and improve Sino-U.S. relations? We are justified to think that this visit by Shultz to China marks a critical moment for the stabilization and improvement of the swaying Sino-U.S. relations. We hope that Shultz will carefully carry out his mission and will learn from Kissinger and Haig to act as a promoter of Sino-U.S. relations.

MING PAO DESCRIBES NEW INTERNAL SECURITY SETUP

HK290548 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 29 Jan 83 p 6

[Special dispatch from Beijing: "Mainland Sets Up Armed Police Reorganized From Internal Security Force"]

[Text] The CPC Central Committee has decided to set up an armed police force reorganized from the internal security force and will put it under the unified leadership of the Ministry of Public Security. It will be directed by the public security departments and bureaus of respective provinces, cities and autonomous regions. This decision has actually revived the organizational system of the public security force and extended the power of the Ministry of Public Security and the public security departments and bureaus of various provinces, cities and autonomous regions.

The armed police force falls under the same unified organizational system as the frontier police and the fire prevention police, which follow the military service system. It is a component of the public security organs. It carries out its work under the leadership of CPC committees and public security organs at various levels and the leadership of the armed police force at a higher level. Its functions are: "safeguarding the country's sovereignty, maintaining social order, protecting key and important departments and important targets and safeguarding the lives and property of the people."

As the CPC puts it: "The setting up of the armed police reorganized from the internal security force meets the need of the developing situation, the need of effecting a turn for the better in social order and the need of consolidating the people's democracy." After reorganization, the armed police will maintain the system of integrating compulsory military service with voluntary military service, will enforce the rules and regulations of the PLA, use the standards of supplies of the PLA and enjoy the same treatment as the PLA.

At present, the reorganization work is in full swing. Judging from what has been done in Shanghai Municipality and Jiangsu Province, a general unit of the armed police is being set up in each province, city and autonomous region. Leaders of this general unit include a general commander, deputy general commanders, a first political commissar, political commissars and deputy political commissars. All of them are selected and appointed by party organizations of the Ministry of Public Security.

After the country was set up by the CPC, there was an armed police force which was under the unified leadership of the Internal Security Bureau of the Ministry of Public Security and was directed by the internal security departments of the public security departments and bureaus of various provinces, cities and autonomous regions. When the armed police first entered the cities, it was called the public security column in Beijing and public security general units in the provinces and cities. Later, Luo Ruiqing became minister of the Ministry of Public Security.

The organization was expanded and names were unified. Units in charge of internal security were called the public security force and units in charge of the defense of the border areas were called the frontier public security force (directed by public security bureaus of the frontier defense). After the Great Cultural Revolution began and the storm of smashing the public security, procuratorial and legal organizations, the organizational system of both the public security force and the frontier public security force was canceled. Their tasks were assumed by PLA units which were responsible for internal security and frontier defense. After order was restored, the frontier armed police general units were set up in October 1980. At present, armed police general units are being set up one after another in various provinces, cities and autonomous regions. This has actually revived the organizational system of the public security force and the frontier public security force. Only a new name has been given to it.

PRC BORDER TROOPS ON ALERT FOR LUNAR NEW YEAR

HK020200 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 2 Feb 83 p 1

[By David Wong]

[Excerpt] Extra troops and police will be deployed along the border to prevent a possible major influx of illegal immigrants during the lunar new year. Sources say the Chinese authorities are also expected to adopt similar measures by stepping up security patrols and increasing penalties to deter would-be illegals. The measures are deemed necessary in the wake of rumours in China that Hong Kong would declare an amnesty for illegals when new identity cards are issued later this year. It's believed the rumours are being spread by racketeers trying to cash in during the festival period.

Illegals have also been led to believe that security checks will be relaxed during the holidays, when hundreds of thousands of local residents will visit relatives on the mainland. Sources say soldiers and police patrols along the border areas have been put on alert for any possible influx. "We are aware of the danger that many illegals would make use of this opportunity, thinking that they could mingle with the crowds and slip through our security net. They may also think our security patrols would be relaxed during the lunar new year and may try to sneak across before the amnesty is declared," the sources said.

The problem of illegal immigration was high on the agenda during recent talks in Guangdong between Chinese officials and a Hong Kong delegation led by the government's political adviser, Robin McLaren. Both sides had useful discussions on ways of dealing with the problem.

The Chinese side is reported to have agreed to intensify border patrols and impose stiffer penalties on those repatriated to China after being arrested in Hong Kong. The Chinese Government also promised to spread the message that there would be no impending amnesty for illegals in Hong Kong.

According to statistics, for every five people who tried to sneak into Hong Kong in 1979, three were caught by Chinese forces before they could cross the border.

"We were told that about 30,000 people had been stopped by Chinese soldiers while on their way here, while another 90,000 were caught by our troops and police in the border areas after they had crossed over," the sources said. However, there were still some 110,000 illegals who succeeded in getting into the urban areas and were allowed to stay there.

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